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Richard W. Murphy, right, a U.S. assistant secretary of state, brushed past a journalist without commenting Tuesday in Vienna at the U.S.-Soviet talks on the Middle East.

## U.S., Soviet Revive Talks on Middle East

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

VIENNA — The United States and the Soviet Union held five hours of talks Tuesday on problems in the Middle East, their first formal discussions on the region in more than seven years.

Emerging from the conversations at the Soviet Embassy here, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, pronounced the exchanges "interesting" and said they would continue Wednesday at the U.S. mission.

Kept private by agreement of both sides, the discussions represent the first attempt to probe for common ground in the Middle East since an ill-fated U.S.-Soviet communiqué on Oct. 1, 1977, that envisioned a regional peace conference.

The fear of a joint U.S.-Soviet approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict acted as a spur to the Egyptian president at the time, Anwar Sadat, who a month later made his dramatic visit to Jerusalem. The Sadat trip led to Egypt's separate peace with Israel under the Camp David accords and accused the Soviet Union's exclusion from the mainstream of Middle East diplomacy.

In Western Europe, the talks Tuesday were widely seen as more important for their symbolism than for their possible repercussions in the Middle East. Coming only three weeks before the two superpowers resume negotiations in Geneva on nuclear weapons, the Vienna forum is being broadly interpreted as a sign that Moscow and Washington have resumed a civil dialogue.

The bilateral discussions in Vienna formally arose from a speech by President Ronald Reagan on Sept. 24 to the United Nations General Assembly in which he called for Washington and Moscow to open discussions on regional problems to alleviate tensions. The idea was also briefly discussed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, last month.

According to U.S. officials, it

was the Soviet side that expressed interest in focusing the initial discussions on the Middle East, a realm that by Soviet definition appears to embrace the Arab-Israeli confrontation, Lebanon, the Iranian war and possible instabilities in the Gulf.

The U.S. and Soviet stances toward the Arab-Israeli conflict differ sharply, with Washington favoring direct talks among the parties involved and Moscow pushing for a multilateral conference including Israel, its Arab neighbors and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Murphy, who speaks Arabic, is a former ambassador to Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The chief Soviet representative was Vladimir P. Polyakov, who is roughly Mr. Murphy's counterpart in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. But Mr. Polyakov's assignment does not cover Afghanistan, a subject that U.S. officials have said Mr. Murphy intends to raise.

Reports from Moscow have suggested that the Soviet Union does not intend to be drawn into a discussion in Vienna over its intervention in Afghanistan. The Afghanist issue is the topic of stalled talks involving the Afghan and Pakistani governments under the auspices of the United Nations.

In Washington, U.S. officials have insisted that the Vienna talks will not amount to negotiations and are not expected to produce changes in the known U.S. and Soviet approaches to the region. A senior State Department official said last week that "these exchanges can best be understood if they are viewed in the context of management of U.S.-Soviet relations, rather than in the context of being Middle East specific."

■ **Israel Reacts Cautiously**  
An Israeli government official welcomed the U.S.-Soviet talks, but he said the Soviet Union must resume diplomatic relations with Israel before it can mediate the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

## Air Crash In Spain Kills 148

Bolivian Official Is Believed to Be Among Fatalities

The Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — An Iberia Air Lines Boeing 727 crashed here Tuesday, killing all 148 persons aboard.

Civil aviation authorities said that Flight 610 from Madrid crashed on a mountain as it was preparing to land at Sondica Airport in this Basque industrial city. The airliner plane was flying about 300 yards below normal altitude when it hit a television relay tower, an Iberia official said.

A Basque terrorist group claimed responsibility for the crash, but the airline dismissed the possibility. The Bolivian ambassador to Madrid, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, said that Bolivia's labor minister, Gonzalo Guzman, and three Bolivian engineers were on the plane and on their way to Bilbao to negotiate a train construction project.

Iberia sources said that the former Spanish foreign affairs minister, Gregorio López Bravo, was also aboard.

There were no immediate reports on the nationalities of the other passengers, although most of them were believed to be Spaniards.

Air traffic controllers said that the aircraft disappeared from their monitors at 9:35 A.M. local time. Civil aviation authorities said that the crash occurred southeast of Bilbao near the town of Durango as the plane was making its approach.

Ten minutes before the expected landing in Bilbao, the control tower at the airport lost contact with the aircraft, Frank Mendez, an Iberia spokesman said.

Authorities said that the weather was cloudy in Bilbao at the time of the crash but airport officials added that flights to and from Bilbao in similar weather conditions were common.

Iberia said 141 passengers and seven crew were on the plane.

The plane clipped off two of the four tall towers on the hill from which Basque radio and television are broadcast. The aircraft then slid down the pine forested hillside before coming to rest in a ravine.

Two commercial plane crashes in Spain in late 1983 killed 274 persons.

On Nov. 27, 1983, a Boeing 747 of the Colombian airline Avianca crashed outside Madrid, killing 181.

On Dec. 7, 1983, an Iberia Boeing 727 and a DC-9 belonging to a domestic carrier, Aviaco, collided at the Madrid airport, killing 42 persons aboard the DC-9 and 51 aboard the 727.

In March 1977, 582 persons were killed in a collision of two Boeing 747s operated by Pan American World Airways and KLM at the airport on Tenerife in the Canary Islands, the world's worst civilian aviation accident.



Rescue workers inspecting the wreckage of an Iberia airliner near Bilbao.

## Argentine Economic Chiefs Resign In Setback for Alfonsín's Policies

By William D. Montalbano

Los Angeles Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — With its attempts to control Argentina's galloping inflation an apparent failure, President Raúl Alfonsín's economic team resigned on Monday night in a move that caught the nation by surprise.

A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Alfonsín has accepted the resignations of Economics Minister Bernardo Grinspun and the central bank president, Enrique García Vazquez. They are principally responsible for Argentina's prolonged but ultimately successful attempt to renegotiate the country's \$48-billion debt with foreign banks and the International Monetary Fund.

Within an hour of their resignations, most of the second- and third-level officials in the economic

and treasury ministries also announced their departures.

The resignations came without warning or immediate explanation. However, they clearly represented a setback for attempts by Mr. Alfonsín's young democratic government to walk an economic tightrope between volatile Argentine workers and Argentina's international creditors.

The creditors are demanding more stringent austerity measures, which the workers reject. Mr. Grinspun had promised that austerity, imposed as a condition of the settlement last year with the IMF, would not produce a recession. That insistence, and the government's pledge to increase real, or inflation-adjusted, wages, brought Mr. Grinspun into conflict with more orthodox economists.

Mr. Grinspun and Mr. García Vazquez both came to office with

Mr. Alfonsín in December 1983, as Argentina returned to democracy after nearly eight years of spendthrift military rule.

Mr. Alfonsín said that the planning secretary, Juan Sourrouille, 44, a respected economist with broad international experience, would succeed Mr. Grinspun. The secretary of internal commerce, Alfredo Concepción, 63, was named to succeed Mr. García Vazquez.

As the lightning rod for the government's economic policies, the combative Mr. Grinspun, 59, had drawn fire from all sides.

In the last week alone, Peronist labor unions challenged him, asserting that wage increases were not keeping pace with inflation, and the ruling Radical Civic Union's congressional caucus demanded that he appear in Congress to explain how his policies were given to residents. Official state-

## Pretoria Arrests 6 Black Leaders In Crackdown

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African security police arrested six leading black activists on treason charges Tuesday and held seven others for questioning in a country-wide crackdown on dissent.

The death toll from police action against protesters in Cape Town's Crossroads squatter camp was reported, meanwhile, to have risen from five Monday to 13 on Tuesday.

In the operation against critics of white minority rule, homes and offices of dissidents were said to have been searched in raids that began before dawn.

Opponents of the regime interpreted the action as undercutting President Pieter W. Botha's avowed readiness for limited reforms embracing the country's blacks.

"The fragile image of reasonableness" created by Mr. Botha's conditional offer to release Nelson Mandela and other jailed black leaders this month "has already cracked," said Patrick Lekota, spokesman of the United Democratic Front.

The front is a widely supported, multiracial alliance and its supporters were the principle targets of police raids early Tuesday in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. The front's patrons include Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize and a vocal opponent of white minority rule.

Those detained on treason charges included Albertina Sisulu, the wife of Walter Sisulu, who, like Mr. Mandela, is an imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, and Sam Kikine, a black trade unionist.

In Crossroads, police reported a second consecutive day of protests against official plans to move tens of thousands of black people to a new township 10 miles (16 kilometers) away at Khayelitsha. The authorities deny that a move is imminent and say ample warning will be given to residents. Official state-

ments, however, fall short of an assurance that no removal is planned.

Police initially said the death toll from their action against demonstrators had risen from five Monday night to nine Tuesday after a body was discovered Tuesday morning and three blacks died in the afternoon when police fired rubber bullets, birdshot and tear gas at crowds of stone-throwing demonstrators.

But by evening, a police spokesman said, 13 people had died in the two days of unrest. The spokesman said he was unable to explain the discrepancy with earlier figures.

Police said that more than 200 people had been injured in the two days of violence in which Lieutenant Atti Laubsche, a police spokesman, said that "minimum force" had been used.

The crackdown on political activists was the biggest in recent months and seemed designed to cripple the United Democratic Front, which claims the support of 1.5 million people opposed to apartheid.

"This wave of repression gives the lie to State President Botha's pretensions of a search for consultation with extraparliamentary opposition groups," Mr. Lekota said. He was referring to Mr. Botha's announcement last month that a new forum would be established for debating the future of the millions of urban black people.

A lawyer representing the six detained on treason charges Tuesday, Priscilla Jana, said that eight other prominent figures associated with the front face similar accusations. They include those who took refuge last year in the British consulate in Durban.

The state's charges against the eight relate to their support for a boycott of elections last August for Indian and mixed race deputies in the new, three-chamber Parliament. The white authorities depict the Parliament as an emblem of major reform, but it ignores the black majority.

The others detained Tuesday included Cassim Saloojee, national treasurer of the United Democratic Front; the Reverend Frank Chikane, the front's vice president in Transvaal province; Dr. Ismail Mohamed of the Transvaal Indian Congress; and Isaac Ngobho, whose affiliation was not immediately known.

Mrs. Sisulu is a president of opposition alliance, as is Archie Gumede, who was detained in last year's crackdown.

Tuesday's arrests mean that the bulk of the group's leadership is now behind bars.

The front was formed in August 1983, to oppose a new constitution offering a limited parliamentary voice to some nonwhites but excluding black people, who form 73 percent of the population within South Africa's traditional frontiers.

The authorities and many of the front's black supporters regard it as a champion of the outlawed and exiled African National Congress, which is committed to violence as a means of overturning white minority rule. The front itself, however, advocates peaceful change.

The organization's affiliates include church, trades union and student bodies opposed to the government's racial policies. By detaining its leaders, Western diplomats said, the authorities have effectively rejected the front as a potential negotiating partner in the proposed new forum.

## Westmoreland, CBS Continue Fight in News Media

By Eleanor Randolph

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The war ended Monday, but the combatants found it hard to lay down their arms.

Waiting in ABC television's greenroom to go on the network's nightly news program, William C. Westmoreland, the retired U.S. Army general, suddenly spotted his adversary, Mike Wallace of CBS, on the screen defending the 1982 documentary that accused General Westmoreland of engaging in a "conspiracy" to suppress enemy-troop data during the Vietnam War.

"I still believe there was a conspiracy," Mr. Wallace's gravelly voice came over the airwaves. "I believe it even more after so many people came forward to support CBS in that courtroom."

General Westmoreland, his arms crossed, his famous jaw jutting firmly, shook his head.

"What a bunch of baloney," he said.

After withdrawing from his \$120-million lawsuit and ending his court battle with CBS just short



William C. Westmoreland with wife, Katherine, after dropping his lawsuit against CBS.

## Lawsuit, Like the Vietnam War, Was Tortuous

By David Margolick

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In some ways, the course of General William C. Westmoreland's battle against CBS, which concluded Monday when his \$120-million libel suit against the television network was withdrawn, paralleled the tortured path of the war with which he is so closely identified.

At the Federal District Court-house in Manhattan, as in Southeast Asia, General Westmoreland waged an expensive, time-consuming battle against a powerful adversary, whose strength he may have underestimated.

Coming so soon after the very different outcome in Ariel Sharon's libel suit against Time magazine, the Westmoreland withdrawal from the CBS trial was seen as a gain for the media, although not without a high price.

"CBS has won a great victory, but it sustained two years of intense public criticism as well as enormous financial costs," said Floyd Abrams, a specialist on press law. "Large libel suits are really death grips in which parties clutch each other for months if not years, at enormous pain and expense to both of them."

"Libel plaintiffs will be reminded of something they may have forgotten: that someone who

brings a libel suit may suffer a shattering loss of reputation arising out of the litigation itself," Mr. Abrams said. "We haven't heard so much about that recently."

Professor Vincent Blasi, a specialist in constitutional law at Columbia Law School, noted another consideration. "This case," he said,

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"resurrects the most important deterrent to libel actions: the fear that the defendant will make his case more effectively, more hurtfully, more credibly at trial than in print or on the air."

"Recently," Mr. Blasi continued, "there's been a kind of promiscuity in bringing libel suits, based on a feeling that even if the evidence was fairly thin or if the verdict were eventually overturned, the lawsuit had a certain publicity value. This case ought to be a sobering in that regard."

Still, for CBS the experience was not without its costs. The network paid millions of dollars to vindicate itself, a process in which its news-gathering procedures and the news-gatherers themselves were bared and scrutinized as never before.

As the Westmoreland case came to its abrupt end, two and a half years after it was first filed, it left many questions hanging.

Among them: Given its political-charged nature, should the case have gone to court in the first place? Why did the parties opt out now rather than await the jury's verdict? And what, if anything, should be done to make libel actions less costly, so that newspapers and broadcasters with fewer resources than Time or CBS can defend themselves?

At first blush, the Sharon and Westmoreland cases, which were heard simultaneously in six floors apart at the federal courthouse in New York City, had much in common. Each pitted a military man against a media giant; each focused on purported misconduct in a far-off, unpopular war.

The similarities stop, however, when one considers the charges that the two men attempted to refute. For Mr. Sharon, the charge consisted of one specific statement: that an Israeli commission had found he played a role in the 1982 massacre of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon.

This he managed to refute. And although he failed to prove that Time had lied or acted recklessly—a showing required under the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark libel ruling in New York Times vs. Sullivan—a public confrontation with legal niceties deemed him the victor in the case.

General Westmoreland, however, was faced with the far more difficult task of refuting an entire historical thesis: that he conspired to mislead American leaders on enemy troop strength in Vietnam. It was an area where evidence was contradictory, where fact and opinion were intermingled.

In the end, he not only failed to conclude his case, but publicized even more widely the accusations of which he had complained.

There was genuine puzzlement Monday over the timing of General Westmoreland's decision to withdraw, particularly since the recent, damaging testimony against him—by General Joseph A. McCristian and Colonel Gains Hawkins—could not have been much of a surprise. Both had made similar statements on the original CBS broadcast.

General Westmoreland's lawyer, Dan Burt of the conservative Capital Legal Foundation, denied that the fact that the foundation is \$500,000 in debt played a part in the decision to settle.

Mr. Blasi speculated that the decision may have been a belated reaction to the prospect that Judge Pierre N. Leval—like Judge Abraham D. Sofaer, who presided over the Sharon case—may have asked the jury to rule separately on the questions of truthfulness, defamation and malice.

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## Happy (Lunar) New Year in Beijing

Austerity Is Out of Favor; Festivities Are Joyous Again

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

BEIJING — When even the banana sellers take a break, the fever of the Lunar New Year holiday has undeniably gripped Beijing.

As the festivities celebrated by Chinese throughout the world began here Tuesday amid a blowing snowstorm, young merchants with three-wheeled bicycles were missing from their usual stations outside foreigners' compounds and hotels. The bananas are a cover for black market currency dealings, which have boomed along with the rest of the economy here in recent years.

The closure of the "banana bank" was one measure of how the Lunar New Year here has changed. A decade ago it was deemed reactionary to call it by its traditional name, so it was dubbed the "Spring Festival" instead. Workers got three days off, as now, but they were well advised to keep their revelries away from neighbors' prying eyes.

Now, Maoist austerity is treated as a bad memory, and the traditional festivities are back in vogue. For weeks ordinary Chinese have been hanging silk lanterns and laying in food, firecrackers and gifts. By midafternoon Tuesday, nine hours before the Year of the Rat gave way to the Year of the Ox, everybody who could was slipping out of the plant or office and pointing his bicycle toward home.

It was a murky day, made duller by an unusually heavy snowstorm. By afternoon the sun was a limp orange ball, and the Forbidden City's fluted roofs hung mysteriously in the gloom. Everywhere bicyclists were skidding on the snow, and motorized traffic slowed to a crawl. Yet through it all there was a joyfulness unmaimed here at this season in years.

The Xinhua news agency called it "the most prosperous new year ever." Along the city's main shopping street of Wangfujing, always crowded, sidewalks were thicker still with urban couples and passers in from the country.

On the whole the man behind the reforms, Deng Xiaoping, has inverted the old personality cult, preferring to shun the limelight. But, as the holiday began, the association between Mr. Deng and the new prosperity showed through in some official quarters. A typical Xinhua dispatch quoted a peasant woman aboard a train outside Beijing as credit-

ing Mr. Deng's "flexible economic policy" for her holiday well-being.

The woman was one of 600 million travelers expected to take advantage of the break, more than half the population. In Beijing, where officials were reprimanded for unannounced train cancellations that stranded 10,000 passengers overnight on Jan. 1, workers were bracing for a surge of six million revelers. Many of these will be peasants heading into town for festivities that have been revived for the first time in several decades.

Officials are expecting 800,000 people at an open-air "temple fair" at Ditan Park, site of the Ming Dynasty's Temple of the Earth. The centerpiece of the Lunar New Year for centuries, temple fairs were proscribed in the 1950s. This year, the park has been opened to hundreds of merchants and entertainers offering things not seen in the lifetimes of the majority of people now living.

There are bird-binding contests and fashion shows and beauty parades and stalls selling ingeniously fashioned paper windmills and kites. There are consultants to advise on medical problems, traffic regulations and family planning, and magicians, comedians, wrestlers and bare-chested men competing in a nearly forgotten sport that involves tossing and catching a 30-foot (9-meter) bamboo pole topped with lanterns and bells.

As with other aspects of Mr. Deng's policies, some people have taken the revival of the old holiday traditions as an excuse for "dipping into the big pot," using public funds for private gratification. The Communist Party's principal newspaper, the People's Daily, criticized officials last week in various regions of the country who have taken advantage of the festivities to throw lavish banquets, accept gifts and pass out unearned bonuses.

In one case chronicled by another newspaper, the Economic Daily, managers of a glass factory in the northern province of Liaoning spent 4,400 yuan (\$1,553) on a 16-course feast of chicken, prawns, fish and sea slugs, "creating a bad impact on the masses." The People's Daily demanded that the culprits "study the three 'do not's': do not stretch out your hands for gifts, do not accept them, and do not use public money for big banquets."



## Thais Say Vietnam Is Using Poison Gas

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Thailand accused Vietnam on Tuesday of using toxic chemicals in battles against Cambodian resistance guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border. It lodged a protest at the United Nations.

The Thai military supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said the Thai Army Scientific Department had found evidence for the first time that rocket rounds fired by Vietnamese forces contained poisonous chemicals.

The charge coincided with a claim by the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group that 11 of its fighters were in serious condition suffering from the effects of chemical rounds fired at them Sunday.

Neither charge could be confirmed independently. An official of the Army Scientific Department in Bangkok said he had no evidence that the rockets contained banned chemicals, and Western relief officials cautioned that recent mysterious deaths and illnesses of Cambodians along the border required further investigation before a cause could be pinpointed.

The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok has sent members of its special chemical-biological warfare investigative unit to look into the charges, diplomats said.

The United States has accused Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Cambodia and Laos against resistance groups for several years, but has said that incidents dropped off sharply in 1984. Specifically, the United States has charged that the Vietnamese and forces of the Communist government in Laos have dropped toxic substances known as "yellow rain" on Hmong tribesmen, killing many and forcing thousands to flee to Thailand. But so far no chemical ordinance

has been found to back the charges with incontrovertible proof.

General Arthit said officials of the Army Scientific Department at the Thai-Cambodian border had found remnants of four rockets that contained phosgene gas and hydrogen cyanide. The rockets were said to have been fired by Vietnamese gunners in Cambodia on Saturday and to have landed near the Thai border town of Ban Samnor Changan. No casualties were reported.

The Bangkok World, a newspaper, reported that a Khmer Rouge guerrilla commander, Mitr Sok Thiap, charged that 31 of his men were injured, 11 of them seriously, when Vietnamese forces fired rockets containing chemicals at a Khmer Rouge position. The commander was quoted as saying that those who came in direct contact with the chemicals suffered headaches, fits of vomiting and difficulty breathing.

### Chinese-Vietnamese Tension

Vietnam has declared that it inflicted "horrifying casualties" on Chinese troops in fighting along the Chinese-Vietnamese border last month, Agence France-Press reported Tuesday from Hanoi.

The fighting occurred when Chinese forces made an abortive attempt to take a Vietnamese position in Ha Tuyen province, Vietnam's official news agency said in a dispatch dated Monday.

The agency said that the fighting lasted three days and ended on Jan. 18. It did not mention Vietnamese losses.

China and Vietnam have traded accusations in recent weeks of incursions and provocations. No independent confirmation has been available of either Hanoi's or Beijing's reports.



POPE MEETS PERES — Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel meeting Tuesday in the Vatican. Mr. Peres said he reaffirmed that Jerusalem would remain the capital of Israel. The pope, a spokesman said, reiterated that Jerusalem should have an "international statute" protecting the rights of all religions.

## Karpov Says He Wants To Resume Chess Match

Reuters

MOSCOW — The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, called Tuesday for the immediate resumption of his title match against his fellow Soviet player, Gary Kasparov.

Mr. Karpov insisted that he was fit enough to continue the match, which was called off last week. "I'm unhappy at the move," said Mr. Karpov, who had been leading 5-3 after a record 48 games. "I want to start again as fast as possible so nobody can say time helped me regain strength."

Mr. Karpov, 33, visited the offices of Western news organizations in Moscow to deliver the text of a letter he said he had written to Florencio Campomanes, the president of the International Chess Federation. In the letter, he complained about Mr. Campomanes' decision Friday to cancel the five-month-old contest.

The decision caused scenes of anger when Mr. Campomanes announced it at a Moscow press conference. Some eminent figures in the chess world accused Mr. Campomanes of favoring Mr. Kasparov. The federation president said he was halting play because both players were exhausted. A new match is to start Sept. 21.

Looking relatively well despite the long match, Mr. Karpov said that everyone was unhappy with Mr. Campomanes' decision, which was made after the federation president was called in by the Soviet government of the contest.

Mr. Kasparov, 21, denounced the cancellation at the press conference Friday, embarrassing Soviet officials.

On Tuesday Mr. Karpov, who is high in the Soviet sporting establishment, said that Mr. Campomanes was called in as everyone felt the match had broken all limits.

But nobody suggested canceling it, he said, adding: "There was only one request. Since everyone was tired, the Soviet chess federation asked for a break."

Although Mr. Karpov was only one game away from the six necessary to clinch the title, Mr. Kasparov had staged a comeback, winning the two most recent games.

## U.K. Leader, Unions Fail to End Impasse

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to yield on Tuesday in a meeting with union leaders on the 49-week-old coal miners' dispute.

They said the EC's failure to agree on a common negotiating position for its talks with Madrid.

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## EC Ministers Fail to Agree On Funding 1985 Deficit

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers were unable to agree Tuesday how to fund a budget deficit this year or how to break the deadlock in the negotiations for Spain's entry into the EC.

Spain was expected to react angrily to the EC statement, which is likely to affect parallel talks with Portugal.

Officials said the foreign ministers decided to meet again Feb. 28 to try to end the divisions before the heads of government meet March 28.

West Germany, which wants to keep up pressure for the early admission of Spain and Portugal, blocked a plan by its nine partners to cover this year's large budget deficit. West German officials said they opposed the budget plan because it removed a link to the entry of Spain and Portugal and would be used for quick completion of the talks on the entry of the two nations.

Spanish sources said that Foreign Minister Fernando Morán would complain bitterly to the ministers about the EC's failure to agree on a common negotiating position for its talks with Madrid.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poland Decides Not to Arrest Walesa

WARSAW (AP) — Poland's government spokesman, denouncing Solidarity leaders for their "unusually wicked plan" to call a general strike, said Tuesday that Communist authorities would take all necessary measures to prevent unrest, but indicated that Lech Walesa would not face immediate arrest.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, describing the Solidarity leader as an "unserious person, pitiful in his tragedy," said the authorities did not see any need to imprison Mr. Walesa at present. "The state authorities have the feeling today that it would be ridiculous for them to arrest Walesa, a person not acting on his own, dancing to the tune of various advisers," Mr. Urban said.

Mr. Walesa, ignoring a Gdansk prosecutor's warning that he faces up to five years in prison for continuing his union activities, has urged Solidarity supporters to launch a counteroffensive against the government by taking part in a 15-minute general strike Feb. 28 to protest increases in food prices.

### Korean Prime Minister Is Sworn In

SEOUL (Reuters) — Prime Minister Lho Shin Yong was sworn in Tuesday with a pledge to bring fuller democracy to South Korea.

Mr. Lho, 54, who was foreign minister from 1980 to 1982 and a former intelligence chief, said the results of national elections last Tuesday reflected the will of the people for democratic freedoms. He said he understood that the 40 million South Koreans wanted political stability as well as the development of democracy. He added, "We will carry out a more honest, faithful government respecting the will of the people."

President Chun Doo Hwan's Democratic Justice Party retained a majority, although the New Democratic Party, backed by Kim Dae Jung, a dissident, scored unexpected gains to become the strongest opposition group in parliament, with 67 seats. Mr. Kim, 59, who returned Feb. 8 from two years of exile in the United States, said he had no particular complaints about Mr. Chun's cabinet reshuffle on Monday.

### 2 Israeli Officers Killed in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Combined Dispatches) — A senior Israeli officer, the chief adviser to the Israeli-supported militia known as the South Lebanon Army, was killed Monday in a guerrilla attack in southern Lebanon, a military spokesman said Tuesday.

Colonel Abraham Hido, 41, died in a clash with gunmen who fired a rocket-propelled grenade and automatic weapons at troops north of Nabatieh, the spokesman said. In a separate attack, an Israeli major, Shaul Zehavi, 29, was killed by a roadside bomb that exploded near the Shiite village of Bazouriyeh, the spokesman said.

In response to the attacks, Israeli troops imposed a curfew on several Shiite villages in the area. In Sidon, meanwhile, a Lebanese man, Nazih el-Zein, accused of collaborating with the Israelis, was killed by gunmen as he drove to work, according to reporters on the scene.

Several carloads of Mr. Zein's relatives then raced through Sidon's main squares, firing submachine guns into the air, the reporters said. Shopkeepers lowered their shutters and the streets were quickly deserted, according to reports telephoned from the scene.

(Reuters, AP)

### Reagan Cautions Freed Journalist

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan told Jeremy Levin, a television journalist, on Tuesday that "I think I can be sure of your good judgment" not to disclose any details about his kidnapping in Lebanon that might endanger the lives of four other Americans still presumed to be held by the same terrorists.

"I can't tell you how gratified Nancy and I were to learn of your escape," Mr. Reagan said in an on-air telephone conversation over the Cable News Network with Mr. Levin, who was held hostage for 11 months. "Your abduction and that of our other Americans has weighed heavily on us for nearly a year. And not... a day has gone by that you weren't in our prayers."

Mr. Reagan made clear to Mr. Levin that he hoped he would cooperate fully with U.S. officials about his captivity and purported escape last week, while resisting pressures to tell the full story publicly. Mr. Reagan noted that he had called President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to thank him for Syria's role in securing Mr. Levin's freedom.

### Rocket Damages Saudi Ship in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Jet fighters raided a Saudi Arabian-owned ship in the Gulf on Tuesday, about 70 miles (110 kilometers) northeast of Qatar, marine salvage executives said. It was the third attack on a ship in the southern Gulf in less than 24 hours.

The executives said the 22,000-ton Al-Bakri-10 was hit by a rocket and sustained slight damage. There was no claim of responsibility for the attack, but the salvage sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said they believed Iran was responsible.

The Al-Bakri-10 was on its way to the Saudi oil terminal of Ras Tanura at the time of the attack, the salvage sources said. No other details of the attack were available immediately. Two ships were damaged Monday in rocket attacks north of Abu Dhabi, close to the site of Tuesday's attack. Shipping sources said they believed Iran was responsible because the attacks were carried out in the southern, neutral part of the Gulf.

### Basques Suspected in Madrid Killing

MADRID (Reuters) — Ricardo Tejero, a director of Banco Central, Spain's leading bank, was shot to death Tuesday in the garage of his Madrid home by suspected Basque guerrillas posing as police officers, police said.

Mr. Tejero, 58, regarded as the bank's second-ranking executive, was shot twice in the head by four men. The men had produced security credentials of a type seized by French police in recent raids on hideouts of the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom).

Nine-millimeter cartridges found at the scene were also of the type used by ETA. The rebel group has carried out hundreds of bomb attacks against Spanish banks during its 17-year fight for an independent Basque state.

### Ireland to Freeze IRA Funds in Bank

DUBLIN (Reuters) — The Irish government on Tuesday introduced emergency legislation to freeze millions of pounds in Irish Republican Army funds discovered in an Irish bank.

Justice Minister Michael Noonan said the government had acted immediately upon receipt of information that the money was about to be transferred out of the country. He would not specify how much was involved but said it was a seven-figure sum "and I would not want anybody to infer from that that I mean the smallest possible seven-figure sum."

The proposed law would authorize the justice minister to order a bank to transfer to the High Court any money suspected of belonging to illegal groups. If the money was claimed by someone who could prove he had gained it legally, it would be returned to him with interest. If it was unclaimed, it would be handed to the Treasury. Any bank failing to comply with the law would be liable to a fine of up to 100,000 Irish pounds (\$94,000), and bank officials could face up to two years in prison.

### Supreme Court to Rule in Prayer Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, urged on by the Reagan administration, on Tuesday agreed to decide whether public high schools may allow students to meet during school hours for prayer and religious worship.

The court will review a ruling that banned such meetings at a Williamsport, Pennsylvania, high school even though the school allows students to conduct virtually all types of nonreligious meetings during the same periods.

Administration lawyers attacked a U.S. appeals court ban on the meetings, saying it casts constitutional doubt on a new federal law requiring public schools to provide "equal access" for student religious groups. The dispute, another outgrowth of the Supreme Court's 1982 decision outlawing organized prayer sessions in public schools, arose when a group of students at Williamsport Area High School sought permission to form a religious group.

### For the Record

Vice President George Bush will visit Sudan, Niger and Mali from March 3 to 10 to focus attention on the need for aid and research into farm production, the White House announced Tuesday. Mr. Bush will end his visit in Geneva with an address to the United Nations conference of members that have pledged famine aid.

Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, met Tuesday in Beirut with Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, the reported leader of the Lebanese fundamentalist group Hezbollah, on his private mission to seek the release of four persons presumed to be held by Moslem guerrillas.

Sergio Tornaghi, a member of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group who was condemned in absentia to life imprisonment by a Milan court in December 1984, was arrested Friday in a Paris apartment, police said Tuesday.

Zimbabwe's first general election since independence, which was due in March, has been postponed until midyear because of difficulties in the registering of voters and drawing up of constituency boundaries, Justice Minister Eddison Zvobgo said in Harare on Tuesday.

## Thais Said to Repel Laotian Refugees

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Mark O. Hatfield and refugee experts here have expressed concern over what appears to be a Thai government decision to use force to turn back Laotian refugees, including many who once fought in a clandestine army that was financed for a time by the CIA.

Recent reports in the Thai press have said that since January, the Thai government, in an effort to halt the influx of refugees, has refused to permit Laotians to cross the Mekong River. There have been reports that Thai troops have killed some of those attempting to do so.

Of prime concern to Senator Hatfield, a Republican of Oregon, and to the refugee specialists is the fate of the Hmong people, who were part of the clandestine army that fought the North Vietnamese for many years before the Central Intelligence Agency cut off funds to them between 1973 and 1975.

State Department officials said there had been little reporting from the U.S. Embassy in Thailand on the border situation but that no officials questioned the accuracy of the Thai press reports.

Mr. Hatfield sent a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Monday expressing "grave concern" after he said he was not satisfied with an earlier confidential exchange with the U.S. ambassador to Thailand.

A similar view was expressed by Roger P. Winter, director of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a

nongovernmental group, who said: "Thai officials have implemented comprehensive patrolling along the Mekong River to interdict newly arriving Laos."

Senator Hatfield said in his letter: "For 10 years, under three U.S. administrations, we have been largely successful in ensuring that there is refuge for fleeing Indochinese. And now the door seems to be quietly swinging shut on refugees from Laos."

Senator Hatfield has a particular interest in the plight of the Hmong, many of whom live in Oregon. The Thai government has denied that it has a policy of turning back all Laotian refugees, but has indicated that it is concerned about the large increase last year in the number of Laotians crossing the Mekong River in boats and rafts. State Department officials said, Thailand said nearly 20,000 Laotians fled to Thailand last year, and about 25 percent of them were believed to be Hmong, the officials said. In 1982-83, the total was about 4,000.

Thai newspapers, however, have reported such a policy shift, Mr. Winter said.

He said that on Feb. 2 the Bangkok Post carried a story dated Nong Khai saying "hundreds of Hmong tribesmen fled across the Mekong River from Laos yesterday but were barred from landing by security forces stationed at Bung Kan District."

The article said that more than 300 of the hill people were refused permission to land by Thai border

troops, and that they returned to the Laotian side north of the Pakading River in the Pakane District of Vientiane.

"Gov. Sakda Ophong told reporters at the scene that it was the government's policy not to accept any more Laotian refugees," the paper said.

On Jan. 7, the Bangkok World reported that at a meeting early in January involving Prason Sunsi, secretary general of Thailand's national security council, it was decided "to take stern action over the influx of Laotian refugees."

Mr. Hatfield said that he had sent a telegram to John Gunther Dean, the U.S. ambassador in Bangkok, and received a response on Jan. 21 that the United States would be working with Thai authorities "to ensure that newly arriving refugees from Laos will have access to screening and that refugees in potential jeopardy will not be returned."

But he said that despite these assurances, reports of Laotians being turned back persisted.

Under long-established procedures, Thailand is supposed to accept all those seeking asylum, pending screening to determine if those crossing the borders are legitimate refugees fleeing persecution or retribution, or simply migrants looking for better opportunities. If they are in the refugee category, they would be eligible for emigration to the United States, and if migrants, they could be returned to Laos.

## Insecurity and Fears Grow Among Ceuta Residents

Spanish Enclave Feels Increasingly Vulnerable as Morocco Renews Claims

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

CEUTA — Greek mythology held that Hercules opened the Strait of Gibraltar by paring the twin pillars at its entrance. Today the pillars are associated anew, this time in a tale of diplomatic irony and political fury.

On Feb. 5, Madrid lifted a 16-year siege and began negotiations over one of the pillars, the Rock of Gibraltar, a British colony at the southern tip of Spain that Spaniards have long regarded as stolen territory.

Fourteen miles (22.5 kilometers) across the deep blue strait stands the other pillar, Mount Acha. This one is on the Spanish territory of Ceuta, like Gibraltar a spit of land but off the Moroccan mainland.

King Hassan II of Morocco said in an interview with Spain's state-owned television recently that the Spanish recovered Gibraltar, Morocco expected to recover Ceuta and a second Spanish enclave, Melilla, 150 miles down the Mediterranean coast.

It was a statement that Hassan has often made and Spain has always rejected, noting that while Gibraltar is a colony the enclaves have been part of Spain administratively since long before Morocco was a nation.

But the beginning of the Gibraltar talks has exposed delicate sensitivities in and out of the government of Prime Minister Felipe

González. Television previews of the interview with the king ignited a furor and the network canceled its scheduled broadcast.

Rightist nationalists attacked the network for serving the king; Senator Miguel Angel Roldan, a Socialist from Melilla, filed a suit against the producers for "broadcasting statements menacing the territorial integrity of Spain."

Meanwhile, on this eight-square-mile (20.6-square-kilometer) peninsula, surrounded by sea and what Spaniards still call the Moors, the 65,000 residents and a garrison of 13,000 troops seem to have resolved to stay, many saying that they are inured to the king's remarks.

"Here we are going to be like the Saxons and defend what is ours," Senator Antonio Rallo Romero said.

But the talk has a hollow ring. The recent events, combined with what many here see as a menacing pact signed five months ago between Morocco and Libya, have tapped a local sense of insecurity.

"We're sold," said a worried shopkeeper.

Compared with Gibraltar, Ceuta is a poor cousin, larger in size but shabbier, and its mount is only half the height of the Rock. The Spanish claim goes back to 1415, when Portugal seized the strategic peninsula, then an Arab pirate den, it ceded it to Spain in 1580. Melilla, which has a population of 54,000, was conquered by Spain in 1497.

Spain has since taken and given up much of Morocco's territory, but Ceuta and Melilla have remained apart in Spanish hearts. "This is a prolongation of Andalusia in Africa," said Luis Manuel Aznar, the editor of El Faro, the local daily.

Ceuta's main business is as a

duty-free port. Its many shopkeepers and ship provisions include Indians, Moroccans and more than 800 Moroccan Jews. But Spanish Roman Catholics make up the overwhelming majority and the language is Spanish, as are the architecture and customs.

Memories of empire, particularly within the military, add attachment. A posting in Ceuta is one of few remaining for the shrinking Spanish Foreign Legion.

To maintain "Hispanidad," the government tightly controls the working permits for the almost 18,000 Moroccans in Ceuta and bans them and other foreigners from buying property.

But more problematic are the 1,700 Moroccans who hold Spanish citizenship. They were given property rights by the Supreme Court three years ago. But all land purchases must be approved by the city council, where the Moroccans with Spanish citizenship say their requests are quietly shelved. Permission to build a private Moslem school has been held up in Madrid for two years, they say.

"We think someone born here is one more Spaniard," said Ahmed Subaire, 38, the president of the management commission of the Moslem community. "They consider us second-class citizens."

But among the residents of Ceuta there is a heightening sense of vulnerability. The government is reducing the number of troops here by 1,500 at a time when Hassan has introduced a new calculation by saying that the Soviet Union would never allow Spain, as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to control both sides of the strategic strait.

Soviet cargo ships moored in the harbor are testimony to the fact that of the 10,000 commercial ships

that took on supplies in Ceuta last year the largest number were Soviet.

Spanish police resolve to hold on to the enclaves, moreover, is eroding, according to polls. Santiago Carillo, the Communist leader, argues that the enclaves are Moroccan. And the government, trying to improve relations with Morocco, is negotiating better defense ties and even a possible tunnel under the strait.

Ceuta's economy is also threatened. The Gibraltar opening promises to siphon off many visitors — 2.3 million came to Ceuta last year — who can more easily reach the duty-free British shops.

"The government is not doing anything," charged José María Campos, president of the Chamber of Commerce, which has demanded that the government speed up a planned airport and cut the ferry fare from the Spanish mainland.

At an angry meeting of the city council, 14 of the 25 councilors demanded that the whole council go to Madrid within a week to speak with Mr. González. The Socialist mayor, Francisco Fraiz, was able to sidestep the motion only by postponing discussion of it on a technicality.

Manuel Pelaez, Madrid's delegate here, said that many of Ceuta's inhabitants were guilty of "false patriotism." Civil servants, bank employees and military men are paid up to double to work here, while businessmen



## After 40 Years, Survivors Meet On Iwo Jima for a Memorial

**The Associated Press**  
TWO JIMA, Japan — On a windswept hill above the black, volcanic ash beaches where thousands of U.S. Marines landed 40 years ago, American and Japanese survivors dedicated a memorial Tuesday to those who fought over this speck of volcanic rock, and the nearly 30,000 who died.

It was at least the third time survivors from both sides had met on the former Pacific battlefield. It may be the last, for they are elderly now — the youngest in their late 50s, and some past 80.

For most of the Americans, it was the first return to the island where 6,800 of their 30,000 com-

rades died in the five-week battle, along with nearly all the 21,000 Japanese defenders.

About 280 Americans came — former marines, wives and a few children. There were 110 Japanese, including 50 of the 1,000 or so who survived the carnage that began Feb. 19, 1945, when the first wave of Americans stormed ashore.

The memories, distant now but not dim, stirred deeply in many. Jacklyn Lucas, of Bowie, Maryland, borrowed a flashlight and led the way through a tunnel network near the island's air base, not far from where he — a 17-year-old private then — threw himself on two grenades to protect his bud-

dies. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action.

Jack Manning of Dayton, Texas, glided gracefully with his wife, Connie, to "Moonlight Serenade" at a reception that ended the day. "The last time I was here I was dancing because there were bullets at my feet," he said.

The American commanders had wanted Iwo Jima as a base for fighters escorting B-29s bombing Japan, and as a haven for the wounded Superfortresses.

The assault was preceded by heavy air and naval artillery bombardment, and the first marines who swept across the gritty beach met little resistance. Then the barrage was lifted, and suddenly a seemingly endless hell of fire poured down on the beachhead from the Japanese defenders.

At the dedication ceremony Tuesday, the former enemies embraced, sometimes tearfully, and traded souvenirs.

Retired Colonel Joseph McCarthy, 72, of Chicago, was a company commander at Iwo. He won the Medal of Honor for knocking out several pillboxes and killing 70 Japanese.

He was given a lanyard with a Japanese naval insignia, which he wore around his neck the rest of the day. "I'm an Irishman, I'm sentimental," Mr. McCarthy said. "I came because I felt I owed it to my men. It's a sentimental journey for them."

Many old marines shook hands with Taro Kuribayashi, an architect whose father, Lieutenant General Tadaichi Kuribayashi, commanded the Japanese forces and died on Iwo Jima.

Mr. Kuribayashi, 60, said he held "no bitterness, no recrimination at all" for what happened. "All the people who came here did it for their countries," he said.

The ceremony included Marine Corps and Japanese naval bands, Buddhist and Christian prayers.

Among the speeches was a message from President Ronald Reagan. He praised the "spirit, fortitude and bravery" that abounded on all sides, and said the outcome "had a direct impact in bringing two great maritime nations, then at odds, to the high level of peace and cooperation we enjoy today."

Atop 550-foot (165-meter) Mount Suribachi, the marines posed for one another's cameras before the permanent memorial marking the spot where 3rd Division marines raised the American flag on the fifth day of the battle. A photograph of a flag-raising was one of the most memorable pictures of the war.



**PREPARATIONS** — Members of the next mission of the U.S. space shuttle, set for March 3, finishing up rehearsals at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. From left: Senator Jake Garn, Dr. Margaret Rhea Seddon and Dr. Patrick Baudry, a French scientist.

## Spellbound in California's Sun When Reagan Tends to Chores, Entourage Finds the Pool

**By Bernard Weinraub**  
*New York Times Service*

SANTA BARBARA, California — The temperature climbs to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the air is scented with jasmine and wildflowers, and the terrazzo walks are filled with teen-agers and families walking to the beach.

Arriving at the nearby Point Mugu Naval Air Station last Wednesday afternoon, President Ronald Reagan grinned as sunlight warmed his cheeks. "I can't think of a better place to go," he said.

Then the president handed a large heart-shaped box of Valentine candy to his wife, Nancy, boarded a helicopter with her and flew to their five-room adobe ranch home atop a narrow, twisting mountain road 26 miles (42 kilometers) northwest of here.

On the face of it, even Mr. Reagan's foes would probably agree with his assessment of this town, which is 90 miles up the California coast from Los Angeles and light years away from the grinding problems that confront White House officials in Washington.

Until Sunday morning, when Mr. Reagan left his ranch to return to Washington, the problems of state seemed temporarily suspended.

"It's another beautiful day at the ranch," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, teeming and in blue jeans, to a group of reporters the other morning. "The president and Mrs. Reagan had their breakfast and are ready to go horseback riding. This afternoon the president will do the usual, tend to ranch chores."

Within an hour most of the reporters had fled to the beach or to hotel swimming pools.

The relaxed mood was evident among the White House staff. With a newspaper tucked under his arm, Donald T. Regan, the chief of staff, walked through the garden of the stately Biltmore Hotel, eyeing the pool. The national security adviser, Robert C. McFar-

lane, jogged late in the afternoon and was seen carrying a cluster of flowers back to the hotel.

If there is a faint edge of irritation and envy among the visitors from the East toward Southern Californians, it is voiced with gentle humor. Santa Barbarans of all ages seem in amazing physical shape. One New York-born reporter who had lunch at the posh Coral Casino Cabana Club, near the Biltmore, confided that he had never seen so many people in one room who were so tall and so blond. "What do they do with people here under 5 feet 9?" he asked.

Mr. Reagan himself seems somewhat immune to the relaxed style here. In an interview published Sunday by The Santa Barbara News-Press, he discussed at length the pleasures of cutting firewood on his secluded ranch, the mountain lions and snakes and bears that periodically appear and the privacy that nurtures him.

"That particular place casts a spell on you," he said. "When you get in there it's — the world is gone." Mr. Reagan recalled that he once had a problem with snakes on the ranch and he and some helpers collected more than 120 in grocery bags.

"I didn't want to slaughter them," he said. "It would have been bloody, awful bloody." Instead, they dumped the snakes in a pond beyond the border of his property, apparently in part of Los Padres National Forest.

"We kept count — over 120 odd snakes we picked up and dumped," Mr. Reagan said. "But the last half sack full I had no time — we were leaving the ranch that day. So I just put it in the car and we started down the hill. Nancy and myself and the two agents in the front. You cross a stream about three times on the road down, so at the first crossing I said pull up. We stopped. I got my sack and got out and dumped the snakes. I came back and three people were just staring at me. Those were in the car all the time."

## Nicaragua Rebels Curtail Fighting, Leader Says

**By Dan Williams**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

ON THE HONDURAS-NICARAGUA BORDER — The cutoff of U.S. funds has forced rebels in Nicaragua to reduce their level of combat by more than half since last summer, the military leader of the largest anti-Sandinist guerrilla group says.

Enrique Bermudez, commander of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, estimated that only 25 percent to 30 percent of his forces are engaged in combat operations at any one time. The rest avoid contact, he said.

Last spring, before the U.S. Congress declined to continue to finance the rebels, up to 80 percent of the guerrillas were in action, Mr. Bermudez said in an interview. U.S. funding to all the rebel groups came to \$24 million in 1984.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force is the most important element in an alliance of Nicaraguan Indian groups and smaller guerrilla organizations that are battling Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

"Some forces are paralyzed," he said. "We have had moments of crisis, not all places at once, but problems nonetheless."

President Ronald Reagan is campaigning to renew funding for the rebels. Congress ended financing of the three-year-old insurgency last year after a controversy over the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. The rebels' mining operation was supported by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Bermudez said that continued funding is vital and that if Congress does not renew the aid, it "would have a devastating psychological effect" and "would raise the morale of the Sandinists."

Reporters visited Mr. Bermudez at his headquarters base last week. The visit was permitted on the condition that neither the location of the camp nor the reporters' means of traveling there be disclosed.

Mr. Bermudez, 52, was a colonel in the National Guard of the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists in 1979. A reclusive man, he has rarely welcomed journalists to his base.

However, with a congressional vote looming in Washington, the rebels' leadership apparently has decided to open up the military operation to gain publicity. "We have been losing the propaganda war," Mr. Bermudez said.

Despite the aid cutoff, he contended that his forces remain effective and have expanded substantially during the last year. From 8,500 troops at the end of 1983, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force has grown to 14,000, he estimated.

He said that his entire force, for the moment, is adequately armed with rifles but needs ammunition. The main effect of the shortage of funds has been to force a change in rebel tactics, Mr. Bermudez said.

The insurgents no longer try to attack the Sandinist army head-on. "The war is prolonging," he said. "We have to be content with wearing down the enemy."



Mike Wallace

## Westmoreland and CBS Continue Fight in Media

(Continued from Page 1)

of a verdict, General Westmoreland remained clearly unbowed Monday after four and a half months in a Manhattan courtroom.

Because neither side had emerged as a clear winner, both launched offensives where the battle had begun — in the news media. General Westmoreland was getting in his first salvo in an opening round of interviews.

Of CBS network officials who say that they might rebroadcast "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," the program that prompted his lawsuit, he said: "Torturers."

Of CBS witnesses, many of them army or Central Intelligence Agency officers: "They sat there regurgitating rumors and suppositions and myths and barracks gossip."

Of his former intelligence chief in Vietnam for almost two years, General Joseph A. McChristan, now retired, who testified for CBS: "I never had any indication that he had a vendetta against me."

Anger seeped into General Westmoreland's voice, and his face grew red.

"This totally perplexes me," he said. "It is perplexing to me, and it is also disillusioning to me. You know, loyalty is a trait for the military. I was loyal to him."

Of Colonel Gains B. Hawkins, also retired, who was chief of Order of Battle enemy estimates in Vietnam and who supported the views of Samuel A. Adams, a CBS consultant and Colonel Hawkins's co-defendant: "There was no indication he had been disgruntled until Sam Adams made 10 trips, maybe, down to Mississippi to talk to him. Then he suddenly develops this posture. All on his own."

Mr. Adams has said that he and Colonel Hawkins talked for hours about the 1967 intelligence battle. On the witness stand, Colonel Hawkins said he ordered his officers to pare down enemy troop estimates, an order that he considered "improper."

Like some of those who once suggested that the United States should have declared victory and withdrawn from Vietnam 20 years ago, General Westmoreland has withdrawn from his grueling trial, calling himself the conqueror. The general said that the CBS statement citing his "long and faithful service to his country" and saying that the network never intended to portray him as "unpatriotic or disloyal" counted as an apology by the network and cleared his name.

General Westmoreland also defended his removal from the official enemy rosters of two categories of personnel that he labeled as "civilians." Known in military jargon as the "self-defense" and "secret self-defense" troops, these were children, women and the elderly

who defended their hamlets with punji stakes and handmade bombs. The general said he thought that if they had been added to the enemy listings, it would have given U.S. forces in Vietnam a "license to kill," creating the possibility of massacres in Southeast Asia.

"At first you get angry," General Westmoreland said of the almost 50 days that he sat in court. "You sit there and hear these outrageous things that make you furious. And then, you just get numb. I developed a callousness so that after a while it just went in one ear and out the other. It wasn't like real life."

General Westmoreland said he would spend the next few days "trying to get this media exposure behind me," giving nonstop television interviews, firing verbal volleys at CBS and its supporters.

"Then, like good generals, I'll just fade away."

**Judge Dismisses Jury**  
Judge Pierre N. Leval dismissed the jury Tuesday to formally end General Westmoreland's suit

against CBS. The Associated Press reported from New York.

The U.S. District Court judge dismissed the 12 jurors and five alternates, telling them that "it may have been for the best that the verdict be left to history."

"I think it is safe to say no verdict you or I would have been able to render in this case could have escaped widespread disagreement," Judge Leval said.



**VIOLENCE IN MEXICO** — A woman was shot in the leg during a violent demonstration Sunday over disputed returns from the Dec. 2 municipal election in Piedras Negras, Mexico. Three policemen were wounded in the shoot-out, in which scores of demonstrators fled across the border bridge to Eagle Pass, Texas. On Tuesday, the U.S. authorities were holding 17 protesters who said they were afraid to go back to Mexico.

## Schroeder Peeks In on Third Recipient of Artificial Heart

**United Press International**

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — William J. Schroeder took a wheelchair ride to the hospital room of Murray P. Haydon Monday night and did a "double take" when he saw the machinery keeping his fellow mechanical heart patient alive, a hospital spokesman said Tuesday.

Dr. Allan M. Lansing, chief medical spokesman for Humana Hospital Audubon, where both men received their implants, said that Mr. Schroeder appeared to be more alert and responsive than previous days.

Mr. Schroeder, 53, has not been well enough to leave the hospital since he received his artificial heart on Nov. 25, and he has suffered from depression and a lingering fever.

Mr. Haydon, who received a mechanical heart on Sunday, was the world's third artificial heart recipient. The first, Dr. Barney B. Clark, lived 112 days after receiving his heart in December 1962.

According to Dr. Lansing, when Mr. Schroeder looked in on Mr. Haydon, "he did a double take." He said that Mr. Schroeder was surprised to see the shopping-cart size unit powering Mr. Haydon's mechanical heart through two air-driven tubes.

He added that it was the first time that Mr. Schroeder had seen the power unit from a distance of more than eight feet (2.4 meters) — the length of the tubes.

According to Dr. Lansing, Margaret Schroeder, who was watching her husband, said "Bill, that's another member of the club."

Mr. Haydon was asleep at the time. Dr. Lansing said that Mr. Schroeder would not be allowed too close to Mr. Haydon until the cause of his persistent fever was determined.

Dr. Lansing said Tuesday that, like Mr. Haydon, "Mr. Schroeder too had a comfortable night. If anything, he was more alert."

Dr. Lansing caused a stir on Monday during a briefing by saying that Mr. Schroeder's life had been threatened by the fever and his depressed spirits.

At a later briefing, he outlined a series of positive indications, including Mr. Schroeder's recognition of two friends he had not seen in years, an improved appetite, two ventures outside his hospital room on Monday and a lower fever.

He said that if Mr. Schroeder continued to recover, he might be able to take short trips outside the hospital in a specially equipped van.



Juanita Haydon comforting her husband, Murray P. Haydon. He was reported to be in critical but stable condition after receiving the world's third artificial heart.

## U.S. Cruise Missile Makes Successful Free-Flight Test

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, North Dakota — An unarmed U.S. cruise missile floated to a parachute landing on an ice-covered lake on Tuesday, marking a successful conclusion to the new weapon's first free-flight test in Canada.

Anti-nuclear protesters' plans to put balloons and a net in the path of the missile did not hinder the test.

The 18-foot (5.5-meter) missile flew free for four and a half hours under its own jet-engine power for 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) and parachuted onto a frozen lake at the Primrose Lake Evaluation Range near the Canadian Forces Base at Cold Lake, 180 miles northeast of Edmonton, Alberta.

Major David MacNamee of the U.S. Strategic Air Force Command, who was at the Cold Lake base during the test, called the flight a success. "Every indication

is that it flew down the corridor properly," he said.

The test began at 12:06 A.M. Tuesday, when a B-52 bomber took off from Grand Forks Air Force Base and launched one of two unarmed missiles at 8:32 A.M. over the Beaufort Sea near Alaska, according to Major MacNamee. The missile landed at 12:54 P.M., he said.

Before the test began, protesters from the Greenpeace organization, who lost a court bid to stop the test, said they would release balloons in the missile's path in an attempt to disrupt the test.

However, Major MacNamee said there was no indication that the flight was affected by their efforts.

In the first test this year, on Jan. 15, the missile remained attached to the wing of a B-52 throughout the exercise. A second free-flight test is expected before the end of March.

A cruise missile is a long-range, jet-propelled missile that can be launched from an airplane, submarine or ship and guided to its target by remote control.

The United States has been allowed to test the missile in Canada as part of an agreement signed by the two countries in 1983.

U.S. officials have said that Canada was chosen for the tests because its terrain is similar to that of the Soviet Union.

In Ottawa on Monday, the Supreme Court dismissed an application by the Operation Dismantle peace group for an injunction to halt the test, saying the group did not prove that the tests threatened the personal safety or security of Canadians. (AP, UPI)

**Space Arms Plan Accelerated**

In a major acceleration of the U.S. space defense research program, the Pentagon said Tuesday that it would use the space shuttle to test aiming and tracking systems, beginning in 1987. Reuters reported from Washington.

A Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said the experiments, involving at least two shuttle flights a year, represented a two-year acceleration in one part of President Ronald Reagan's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as the "star wars" program.

The program is aimed at developing space-based weapons to intercept and shoot down attacking nuclear missiles.

Mr. Burch confirmed an article published Tuesday in Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine about accelerated tests of aiming and tracking devices for defensive weapons, such as lasers.

He could not say whether the test targets would be simulated or real.

Aviation Week quoted General James A. Abrahamson of the air force, chief of the space defense program, in reporting that shuttle flights beginning in 1987 would test aiming systems for lasers and other weapons that would defend the United States or Western Europe against Soviet ballistic missiles.

Mr. Burch said: "We're now able to bring in these aiming and tracking experiments about two years earlier than we expected. Things are going along quite well and General Abrahamson feels that portion of the research program can be accelerated."

## Salvador Rebels Aiming to Hamper Harvest

**United Press International**

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas announced Tuesday a campaign to shut down El Salvador's transportation system during the harvest season as part of their war of economic sabotage.

Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas' clandestine station, said the "national shutdown of transportation" would begin Wednesday.

El Salvador is harvesting its three big cash crops — coffee, cotton and sugar. Trucks carrying farm produce have been traveling day and night on the highways.

"We call on all transport companies and all of our countrymen to abstain from moving on the roads across all national territory," the radio said. The strike, it said, was part of "our strategy of sabotage in the economic war against the dictatorship."

In previous campaigns, guerrillas destroyed the vehicles of those who ignored their warnings, but they first emptied the vehicles of passengers. In the past, such announcements over the guerrilla radio caused a halt to bus and truck traffic on major highways while drivers waited to see whether it was safe to travel.

There was no immediate word from the army on whether highway patrols would be increased or whether soldiers would be diverted

from two large counterinsurgency sweeps in which 11,000 soldiers have been deployed.

Early Tuesday, rebels firebombed three trucks carrying sugar cane in a raid southeast of the capital, military officials said. The rebels also bombed a gasoline station owned by Texaco Co., an American company, the officials said.

Colonel Inocente Montano, commander of the Salvadoran Army Engineer Corps in Zacatecoluca, said that troops ambushed a column of 40 guerrillas who participated in the raid, wounding three rebels.

**Manila Paper Says Fire Photos Depict Looting of Victims**

**The Associated Press**

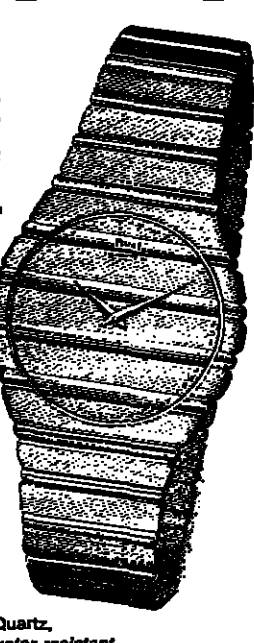
MANILA — A Manila newspaper published photographs showing Tuesday what it said were firemen and civilians looting the bodies of victims of last week's fire at the Regent of Manila luxury hotel.

The People's Journal Tonight said the pictures were taken from color news film of last Wednesday's fire, which killed at least 25 people, many of them foreigners.

In one scene of the film, a man is seen removing a ring from the right hand of a woman.

The Philippine News Agency reported Saturday that four policemen had been arrested and imprisoned for allegedly looting the hotel as it burned.

PIAGET



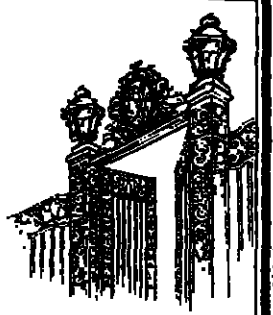
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Chernenko Calls In Sick

The medical component of international relations, specifically of Soviet-American relations, has been too little noted. This is a feature of the scene that became prominent in the first Reagan term and is apparently bound to be no less prominent in his second.

You know what we mean. In the first term, Soviet-American relations were horrible and arms control was going nowhere. There were various explanations, but one favored in the White House started from the fact that the leaders in the Kremlin were old and sick and kept dying. The president himself repeatedly lamented that he had confronted an unprecedented difficulty in his approaches to the Soviet Union. He had had to deal with three Soviet leaders (Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko) in a very short time. The transitions, he indicated, kept the Kremlin in a constant state of agitation, and it was hardly fair to blame the White House for the poor foreign policy results.

All this came to mind the other day when we read, courtesy of Reagan administration sources, the latest medical bulletin on Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko. Suffice it to say that the poor fellow is apparently in dreadful shape with irreversible emphysema. He may be meeting his maker within months, or sooner, or later. In any event, Mr. Reagan will then be meeting his fourth Soviet counterpart.

At first glance, the news looked grim, in

different ways, for both of them. But what's this? The administration believes, the story said, that Mr. Chernenko's health will not affect forthcoming arms control negotiations with the Soviets, and certainly not in the short run. U.S. officials, the story went on, have noted that relations between the two countries appear to have stabilized. So perhaps it will not matter for America one way or the other just how the redoubtable Mr. Chernenko fares.

Well, we have a view of this latest use of a medical gambit in political analysis. The doctors of Kremlinology in the Reagan administration were almost certainly wrong the first time when they tried to attribute the deterioration in superpower relations to the state of the Kremlin's health. They could be wrong the second time in their evident determination to play down the effects of mortality in high Soviet places. In the first instance the administration, needing to explain trouble, wanted to show there was no Soviet partner. In the second, hoping to keep up momentum, it wants to show there is a Soviet partner.

The plain fact is that the Americans don't know and the Soviets don't know just what will come when Mr. Chernenko goes. Cheerful speculation that everything is on a steady course should not be allowed to interfere with careful attention to what actually happens.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The General Surrenders

General William Westmoreland's quest for respect should never have come to court and his libel suit against CBS is wisely abandoned. A week before a jury judgment, the general surrendered to the evidence that whether or not his superiors in Washington were in fact deceived, he and some of his aides in Vietnam in 1967 manipulated the estimates of enemy strength, apparently for political effect.

That CBS 15 years later, found this already documented "conspiracy" worthy of a major expose was, professionally, an odd bit of news judgment. But it is one for CBS to make.

That the program strayed from the network's standards of fair play had been exposed by a TV Guide article and confirmed by CBS. Yet when General Westmoreland made his unhappiness clear, CBS offered a follow-up program with 15 minutes for his unedited comments. Hearing no apology, he declined.

By no stretch of law or logic, therefore, did the conduct of CBS or General Westmoreland's hurt merit a \$120-million libel action that cost the parties up to \$10 million.

The general has been called worse things than a poor judge of the enemy or a bureaucratic maneuverer. Such judgments, in journalism and history, come with the territory of high rank in American life. They are also, mercifully, protected in law, which requires public figures claiming libel to prove not only the falsehood of a damaging defamation but a reckless disregard of knowable truth.

Unlike Israel's General Ariel Sharon, who caught Time magazine in a costly error, Gen-

eral Westmoreland had trouble proving any falsehood. At the end, he stood in imminent danger of having a jury confirm the essential truth of the CBS report. For in court, as on the original program, General Westmoreland could not get past the testimony of high-ranking former subordinates who confirmed that he colored some intelligence information.

The more interesting historical question is why he should have recoiled from higher estimates of enemy strength, which might have buttressed appeals for more troops. Most likely, he thought he was protecting President Johnson and the war effort from the growing public resistance to its cost. Perhaps he was also protecting his own past estimates of the number of American troops he needed to win.

Merely to ask such questions shows why they do not belong in court. No jury can decide which guerrillas a generation ago were properly counted as "soldiers." No jury can prescribe the conduct of a field general toward his commander in chief. No jury should have to plumb the meaning of the Vietnam experience.

As the general may finally have recognized, history is no less fickle than journalism. His reputation remains a totem in a wider conflict, both for opponents of the Vietnam War and for the defenders who put up the millions that financed his suit. His duty done, there is only one way for him to achieve the dignity he asks: keep answering the questions of those who may try honestly to understand a painful memory, but otherwise stand aside.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### British and American Libel Law

To understand the significance of the [Sharon] verdict and why it is an occasion for celebration, it is necessary to know what would have happened in Britain, the country that gave the United States its original law of libel.

General Sharon would have won outright. The onus would not have been on [him] to prove that Time did him dirt. It would have been on Time to prove every detail of what it published. General Sharon need never have taken the oath, and the jurors would have been home in time for the Super Bowl. General Sharon would have been richer.

But public debate would have been — and indeed is — immeasurably poorer under this kind of libel law. It discourages the expression of honestly held convictions. It makes the monitoring of public conduct hazardous and costly. It protects reputations, but it protects them indiscriminately. The ordinary citizen going about his blameless life deserves to have his reputation and his privacy protected, but British law shielded also the wielders of power in public life whose private decisions and conduct affect millions. Government power has everywhere intruded more and more on private lives without any provision to make accountable the users of that power.

[The American press] remains free to pursue truth and to make honest error in the public interest. Thomas Jefferson defended the First Amendment from skeptics of its utility by

using a metaphor from house building. "A brace the more," he wrote, "will often keep the building which would have fallen with that brace the less." He and his colleagues built better that they could ever have imagined.

—Harold Evans, writing in

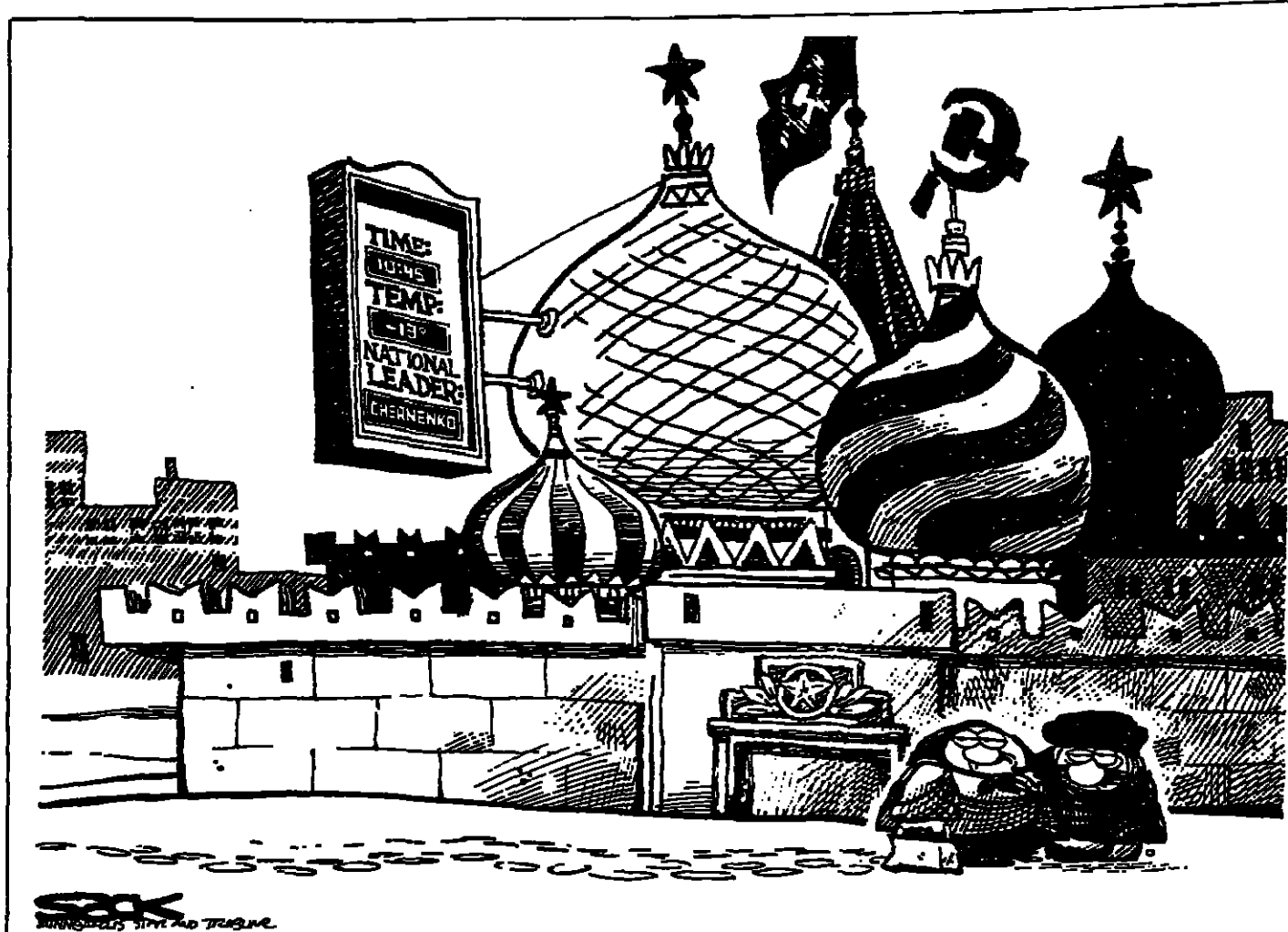
U.S. News & World Report (Washington).

### Another Chance for Kasparov

The unprecedented and indeed unprincipled finish to the world chess championship match in Moscow confirms one in the belief that pressure had been put on the challenger at the beginning of the match in order to ensure that Anatoli Karpov should retain his world title. The charade by which Karpov [insisted] that he wanted to continue playing the match was merely a plain mockery of those of the world chess enthusiasts who had hoped for some fine chess out of a contest between the two greatest chess players in the world.

That Gary Kasparov should protest was only natural. He knew as well as Karpov that the champion's stamina was utterly gone. For the last few games lost by Karpov had been played by him in the style of a very weak player and he would probably have lost three more games. There is still a glimmer of hope for the challenger in the fact that the return match will be held later on this year. And then, if the challenger is still indeed in form, he should win the title without much difficulty.

—The Times (London).



## Signs of a Fresh U.S. Approach to the Middle East

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Something new and promising seems to have been added to the Reagan administration's approach to the Middle East: a certain subtlety, for one thing. But also renewed energy, a sense of purpose, a readiness to accentuate the positive and, most important, a reordering of priorities.

The Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict, it appears, is back where it belongs on the administration's front burner. And never mind the old Israeli arguments for standing pat: that King Hussein is a weakling, that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is a terrorist and that the Arabs are divided, uninterested in the Palestinian plight and only concerned with saving their skins from Islamic fundamentalism.

Once again, U.S. policy seems grounded on the far sounder proposition that Islamic extremism and the Palestinian conflict are intertwined and thus doubly dangerous because they work upon each other. Resolving the Palestinian question will not remove the fundamentalist threat, but cooling passions would stabilize the moderate elements in the Arab world. Unresolved, the Palestinian issue is not just a time bomb for renewed Arab-Israeli hostilities, but dry tinder for the flames of fundamentalism across the Arab world.

If that proposition was accepted

in the first Reagan term it hardly showed in the 18 months it took to develop the Sept. 1, 1982, definitive Reagan "peace initiative" or in the limp effort that lay behind it. But recent developments offer interesting evidence of a second-term turnabout.

On Tuesday, for example, U.S. and Soviet officials sat down for two days in Vienna to talk about the Middle East — including the Arab-Israeli issue. The Reagan administration has been at pains to insist that this signifies a change in its refusal to deal with the Soviets in the peace talks. But merely an "exchange of views," with no agreement expected, is better than a rebuff to that part of the new Jordanian-PLO agreement on a "framework for common action" that would bring the Soviets into the act.

The "framework" conflicts in other important respects with U.S. positions and will certainly be put down as hardly worth talking about with the Israelis. But Washington wisely latched on only to the affirmatives.

"It seems as if some progress has been made," Mr. Reagan said, adding, "We're being optimistic about it." Official background briefers called the agreement "a milestone" and noted that it represented the first Palestinian commitment "to a peace-

ful settlement." Conspicuous by its absence, officials pointed out, was the standard Arab insistence on an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

This is an important advance from the Fez Declaration by the Arab League in September 1982, the only collective Arab response to Mr. Reagan's "initiative." But Fez was more positive than the rejection of the Reagan initiative in its entirety by a unanimous vote of the Israeli cabinet the day after the plan was announced. When King Hussein failed, after an eight-month struggle, to deliver Mr. Arafat to the peace table, the whole process collapsed.

That is what makes the recent burst of activity so striking. For it included not only the Hussein-Arafat agreement but another latching on to the affirmative in a meeting between Mr. Reagan and the principal author of the Fez plan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. If they squabbled within the White House over the shortcomings they obviously find in each other's handiwork, it did not show in their joint communiqué.

On the contrary, President Reagan sent King Fahd home with a pat on the back of "appreciation for the Fez consensus, positive elements of which have been recognized by the United States."

Washington Post Writers Group.

## Blacks in South Africa Need Outside Medical Help

By Robert Coles

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Even if by some political and moral miracle apartheid in South Africa disappeared, the country's 23 million black and "colored" people would still face a grave struggle for survival. Their medical and nutritional problems are serious.

Black infant mortality is 190 per 1,000 live births — six times that for whites. Life expectancy is 15 years less than for whites, and 55 percent of black deaths occur between the ages of 1 and 4, compared to 7 percent among whites.

Malnutrition, even slow starvation, is found in the so-called homelands — barren land where millions have been compelled to resettle. Chronic gastroenteritis, malaria, typhoid fever and cholera are widespread. Tuberculosis, virtually eradicated among whites, occurs at the rate of 285 cases per 100,000 blacks.

There are only 300 black doctors — one per 90,000 people. (The World Health Organization considers a ratio of one per 10,000 too low.) The ratio for whites in South Africa is 1 to 390. The disparity in hospital facilities is comparable: Entire black communities must make do without any medical assistance at all.

Blacks' educational needs are similarly staggering. Whole communities lack even minimal educational facilities. I have visited "lucky" homelands and urban neighborhoods where schools do exist — terribly overcrowded, understaffed and with minimal facilities.

Several years ago my two (then) high-school-

age sons taught English and mathematics in a small school attended by more than 1,000 young children. (Technically my sons violated the law, because whites are forbidden to teach black schoolchildren.) The building was old and deteriorating; it lacked a library and modern educational and sanitary facilities. No teacher had a university degree. Some, but not all, had finished high school. They were paid meager salaries and the turnover was high. The classrooms were crowded — 50 students and more per teacher. Books and other instructional materials were in scant supply. The teachers repeatedly said how much professional help they needed. Nearby, hundreds of children had no education whatever.

This tragedy for millions who live in a country of substantial white wealth and power would present even a vigorously compassionate government with an enormous challenge. No doubt such a government would appeal to other nations, while mobilizing its own considerable resources, not to mention those of prospering businesses in the cities. In the absence of such a government, there is plenty of room for initiatives by others, including foreign business, foundation and educational leaders.

South African black leaders have appealed for American medical assistance. The sole medical school for blacks, founded in the 1970s in the

Transvaal and dedicated to training a full range of health professionals, began to graduate students only recently. There is much that foreigners might offer that school.

Tuition, books, room and board costs \$2,300, a huge sum for the average black student. About a third of those accepted do not matriculate for lack of money. Since many students lack the necessary education, premedical programs in English, math and science are under way but need further staffing. In 1984 there were only three instructors for 280 students of widely varying competence. The school library needs reference materials and teaching aids.

Foreigners could offer experience and technology to the aspiring doctors, dentists, nurses and veterinarians. We could contribute to specific programs — in rural medicine, in urban outreach clinics. We could help build programs in community health, family medicine and nutrition through exchanges of personnel, research grants and programs that enable our physicians, teachers and nurses to provide training.

Such initiatives would enable concerned communities abroad to offer educational experience, medical skills and idealism to the people of a nation whose unique racial problems are a continuing cause of worldwide concern.

The writer, a child psychiatrist, has been conducting research in South Africa for the last 10 years. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Grandma's Orbiting Ashes Will Be Watching You

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — I know a lot of people are dying to get into a space program, but I never thought it would go this far. Last week the United States government approved the launching of the ashes of ten thousand into eternal orbit.

The serial burial — a contradiction in terms if there ever was one — is the scheme of a Florida firm called the Celestis Group. They expect to charge a fairly celestial price of \$3,900 for anyone who wants room in their 1,900-mile-high mortuary.

The corpse of "cremains" will be boosted into place by a private company headed by an astronaut from the Mercury days, Donald K. Slayton. You have heard of astro-

politicians? Mr. Slayton becomes the first astro-mortician.

This business venture was approved by the Department of Transportation, the federal boosters for free enterprise in outer space. According to the DOT you can put anything (or in this case, anyone) into space as long as it does not jeopardize national security, international treaties or human health and safety. And we do not have to worry about the health of these passengers.

For the DOT, this venture is "just another aspect of a very well established industry." Said a friendly spokesperson, struggling to contain the giggles, "It's really no wonder than scattering ashes over an ocean."

Frankly, the whole thing is a bit freaky for my taste. I do not want my final non-resting place to be in orbit,

even if the capsule is outfitted with reflectors so that my descendants know when I am watching over them. (Twinkle, twinkle, little Grandma.)

But what is most startling about this space hearse is not its cargo. The glare coming off the capsule reflects our diminished idealism. In 16 years we have gone from putting a man on the moon to putting his remains in orbit. The most lofty notions about a mission in the universe have literally turned into ashes. Talk about your small steps for mankind. We are now on a new frontier for hucksterism.

The same sort of thing is happening in a minor way at NASA, where the shuttle program has been suffering an identity crisis. They want to be a glamorous pioneering space operation and a reliable transportation company. NASA hopes to be self-supporting by 1990. The conundrum is that the more they attract the private trucking business, the less they attract the glitter of public support.

Imagine what would have happened if NASA had contracted to haul up this payload. Can you picture the network correspondents counting down for this macabre uprising?

"This is Lynn Sherr at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. It's three minutes until the first celestial resurrection." NASA was criticized for busting Senator Jake Garn to the heavens. What if it were shutting his ashes?

The launch would be about as glamorous as jump-starting a hearse.

The problem with this postmortem lift-off is not just profit. Columbus's trip had a profit motive. But the space sale is the most ghastly extension yet of the consumer ethic that promises us that we can buy anything as long as our check matches our whim. The sky is the limit. Or is it?

This is the same ethic that puts up a billboard on a mountain. It is the same egoism that lays an ownership claim to a lake or a piece of seashore. It is the same marketing mentality that is ready to sell first-class tickets on any ego trip.

Maybe that is the way the Wright

brothers would feel today about Supersavers. But it is depressing to believe that all that research paved the way for a celestial cemetery; it is like discovering that the DNA double-helix could be used for a corkcorker.

Remember in 1961 when Jack Kennedy gave the moon program its send-off? "No one can predict with certainty what the ultimate meaning will be of mastery of space," President Kennedy said. Somehow I don't think he expected that the ultimate meaning would be a trivial pursuit. But today a piece of the sky has been sold off to the morticians. The rest remains to be seen.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Stalin in World War II

Unhappily, blatant breaches of history, if repeated often enough, ultimately gain general credence and are accepted by succeeding generations as being the truth. Edward E. Dawson's letter to the editor (Feb. 1) is a classic example of this process.

Turning reason on its head, Mr. Dawson claims that the Soviet Union's heroic struggle against Nazism in World War II deserves more recognition than it is afforded, "and should not be subjected to our [Western] historical distortions."

It is not to indulge in a "historical distortion" but to make a statement

of fact to point out that Adolf Hitler only felt strong enough to attack Western Europe after the conclusion of the iniquitous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact of 1939 between the Soviet Union and Germany. That pact allowed the Soviet Union to join in the dismemberment of Poland and to launch a series of aggressive wars against its Central and Eastern European neighbors, which to this day remain firmly within the Kremlin's totalitarian hegemony.

If this were not enough, one has only to remember that in 1941 it was not due to any change of heart in the Kremlin that the Soviet Union entered the war, but because — con-

## Let Mengele And His ilk Know Fear

By George F. Will

LOS ANGELES — Irena Kirkland is a life-affirming person and one of Washington's dozen or so strict thinkers. One reason she is both of those things is that she passed through a furnace that few of us can even imagine and emerged as an alloy of steel and laughter. Somewhere — perhaps in Portugal, after a stay in Paraguay — there lurks an evil man who today has fresh reasons to fear the kind of steel and spirit he helped to produce in people like her.

Irena Neumann, as she was before she married Lane Kirkland, and her sister Alena reached Auschwitz in October 1944, tumbling from cattle cars with 2,500 other Jews. The sisters had been sent from Czechoslovakia to a concentration camp for a year before they arrived at the Auschwitz-depot under the eye of Josef Mengele.

All but 200 of the 2,500 were dispatched to the gas chambers. These spared were thought suitable for labor. Any sign of infirmity, even wearing glasses, could get a person selected for death. Irena and Alena, who today lives in Geneva, may have been spared because, although they were nearsighted, their youthful vanity caused them not to wear glasses.

A "kapo" — a prisoner functioning as a guard — asked their birth dates. Having long since lost all documents, they could have said anything, but they told the truth. When the kapo heard the identical dates (with their heads shaved they did not stand out as identical twins), she told them to give different birth dates. Otherwise they would be sent to Mengele, the sadistic pseudo-doctor and science quack who conducted lunatic experiments, especially on twins, who mesmerized his small, warped mind.

Recently in Jerusalem, at a meeting of twins and others who survived Auschwitz, a mother recalled that Mengele was enraged when she gave birth. He had not noticed she was pregnant. Novel forms of abortion interested him, so a chance had been missed. He forced her to cover her breasts with tape so that he could see how long the child would take to starve to death. He was enraged when she killed her own child with a morphine injection, in an act of mercy.

The Lord said, Vengeance is mine. In Los Angeles the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies is giving the Lord a hand. The center has discovered documents suggesting that U.S. authorities may have had Mengele in custody in 1947, and that in 1962 he may have sought admission to Canada. It wants to know what the U.S. government knew and when, and what is now being done about tracking him to Paraguay, Portugal or wherever. Good questions.

A federal magistrate here held recently that Andrija Artukovic, 85 and infirm, is mentally competent to cooperate with his lawyers in fighting extradition to Yugoslavia. He faces prosecution for complicity in the murder of 770,000 persons while he was minister of the interior in the Nazi puppet government of Croatia. After four decades, Nazi crimes still resonate in this season of sickening commemorations, such as the commemoration of what is ludicrously called the "liberation" of Warsaw by Soviet oppressors.

Why, it is frequently asked, continue trying to prosecute old men like Mengele and Artukovic? Certainly the reason is not deterrence, nor the prevention of Holocausts. No punishment can affect the calculations of the genocidal, who are not careful calculators of cost-benefit ratios.

Yes, prosecutions foster awareness of the Holocaust, and pursuit of the genocidal is an obligatory response to life in an age of genocides — in Uganda, Cambodia and, today, Afghanistan. But, as to the bedrock reason for pursuing the criminals, Irena Kirkland has a more correct idea.

She knows there can be no proportionality, no punishment that "fits" the crimes. But she also knows the truth of this Italian proverb: Revenge is a dish best eaten cold. Her reason for feeling deeply displeased about the continuing pursuit of Mengele is this: Somewhere, Mengele is still alive.

That reason may seem to lack metaphysical flourish, and it is not "forward looking" in the sense of having a utilitarian, reforming purpose. But the reason satisfies an intuition so deeply felt that it surely expresses some constituent of our moral nature. It is the conviction that someone who has caused so much pain should never know ease.

Let us just say that Irena Kirkland's thinking is correct, and get on with the prosecutions, by which we keep faith with the persecuted.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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## INSIGHTS

## Jack Kemp: 'Practical' Conservative in Training for White House

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jack Kemp is on his way to the White House. As he gets off the elevator in the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill, he sees a boy carrying a stack of boxes and gives the startled lad a playful cuff on the shoulder. Mr. Kemp does not walk to his car, he bounces toward it, emitting waves of energy.

The silver Thunderbird is already at the garage door, and he is momentarily embarrassed by the automotive finery. It's leased, he protests, not owned. As the Thunderbird leaves Capitol Hill, Mr. Kemp recognizes a journalist in the car in front. At the next red light, he lunges out the door and shouts at the reporter, "When are you going to interview me?"

During the drive up Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, the talk turns to politics, and the congressman from upstate New York says he is glad now that he did not run for the Senate in 1980, or for governor of New York in 1982. "To be frank," he said, "who has more influence over economic policy? A junior member of the Senate, or me?" Yes, he acknowledges, those unsummed flutters have left him with a reputation for indecisiveness, but he probably will make a firm decision by the end of this year whether to run for president in 1988.

Campaigning for the White House has turned into a four-year marathon, and potential candidates start lining up money and manpower even before the previous president is inaugurated. Mr. Kemp knows that his friends will start drifting toward other candidates if he does not give an early signal of his intentions, and while he remains somewhat coy on the subject, he clearly is ready to go. Those 50,000 names, stashed in his computer and waiting to be tapped for campaign cash, are not just a Christmas card list. "Am I interested?" he asks rhetorically. "The answer is yes."

The Thunderbird pulls up to the White House, where Mr. Kemp will join other House Republican leaders and President Ronald Reagan's advisers for a strategy session on the budget. The guard asks for identification, and Mr. Kemp expresses annoyance that he is not instantly waved through.

When the congressmen emerge from the meeting an hour later, they strike a familiar tableau on the White House driveway: Mr. Kemp is talking, the others are listening. Now 49, at 6 feet and 200 pounds (183 centimeters and 91 kilograms), the one-time quarterback of professional football's Buffalo Bills retains the handsomeness of a star posing for a cereal box. A reporter asks for a comment on proposed budget cuts, and Mr. Kemp answers, "Cuts have got to be part of an agenda for growth. We can't just offer sacrifice. That's not what the president ran on."

As President Reagan delivered his State of the Union address last week and Congress got down to business, Mr. Kemp started the most important season of his political career. As the third-ranking Republican in the House, and as a senior member of the Budget Committee, he will play a leading role in the main debate facing the 99th Congress: how to reduce a federal budget deficit that threatens to soar past \$200 billion a year. He already has staked out his position, deriding fellow Republicans for their "hysterical" concentration on huge spending cuts, and insisting that economic growth will eliminate the need for painful budget surgery.

Mr. Kemp is the chief author of two bills designed to achieve more growth. One would provide tax benefits for companies willing to invest in "enterprise zones" and create new jobs in declining regions of the country. The other bill would restructure the tax code by reducing and simplifying rates while eliminating many shelters and loopholes. Mr. Kemp's theory is that lowering the rates would give entrepreneurs more incentive to produce and earn, and that this rising tide of economic activity would fill the Treasury's depleted coffers. Some Republican leaders are skeptical that either bill will become law, though Mr. Reagan expressed support for both concepts in his inaugural address.

Mr. Kemp has a larger importance, however. His upbeat message has inspired a new generation of lawmakers and helped spark the revival of the Republicans as a party of ideas and innovation. Representative Newt Gingrich, a Republican of Georgia, calls him "the first Republican in modern times to show it is possible to be hopeful and conservative at the same time."

The beginning of this president's second term also marks the beginning of the post-Reagan era. The Republicans already are looking for a presidential candidate in 1988 who can carry on the "Reagan revolution" by continuing their drive to become the dominant party in the United States. To many strategists in both parties, Mr. Kemp has a solid claim to being Mr. Reagan's heir.

MORE than any other potential nominee, they feel, he has the sort of personal charm and appeal that has made Ronald Reagan so effective. And from a political viewpoint, he has the best chance of emulating the president's extraordinary ability to expand the Republican base and reach out to independent voters. In fact, Mr. Reagan's inaugural address, with its evocation of an "American renewal," sounded very much like a speech Mr. Kemp could have delivered. Edward S. Rollins, who ran the president's last campaign, favors Vice President George Bush for the nomination in 1988 but admits, "If the vice president chose to run, and asked me to run his



Jack Kemp: "I think I fooled a lot of people in this town."

campaign, the candidate I would least like to run against is Jack Kemp."

Yet, for all of his potential, Mr. Kemp remains an untested and uncertain quantity. On the personal level, some politicians who know him well still view him as an intellectual lightweight, a one-time star athlete with a good barber and a smooth tan, stuffed full of ideas that he does not completely understand. Dave Hoppe, his chief of staff, admits that the congressman "comes on like a bulldozer" at times and "turns some people off" with his ego.

On the political level, these qualities have brought Mr. Kemp his share of enemies. Moreover, many politicians still see the tax cut of 1981 — co-sponsored by Mr. Kemp and Senator William V. Roth Jr., a Delaware Republican — as "voodoo economics." To these critics, that was a wrong-headed plan that threatens, eventually, to swamp the recovery in a tidal wave of deficits. Mr. Kemp, himself, admits that his political future is "inextricably tied to the health of the economy."

In truth, Mr. Kemp is a bit of a mystery, a blending of contradictory elements that defies an easy label, but that broadens his political appeal. He is a Protestant, white conservative from Southern California who built his political career in Buffalo, New York, a largely Catholic, blue-collar city. He believes in cutting taxes, but not in emasculating the government. He is cheered by business leaders in Dallas and by blacks in Atlanta.

But the main reason Ed Rollins fears Jack Kemp is that the congressman has an aura possessed by only a few politicians in any generation. Part of it is his vitality. And part of it is that indelible image of the gallant gladiator, repeatedly overcoming adversity as the screams of thousands echo through the bright Sundays of the past.

As Lee Atwater, the deputy director of Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign, put it, athletes might well be "the new American heroes who can transcend party loyalties." And Robert D. Squier, a Democratic consultant, added, "Reagan, as the Gipper, only played a football player. Kemp really was a football player."

Mr. Kemp's parents left the Middle West about 1920 and settled in Los Angeles, where his father ran a small trucking company and his mother was a social worker. They had four sons; Jack was the third. In their comfortable, middle-class home, he recalled, "Everything was sports, sports, sports." Asked to write a school composition about a great invention, he chose the forward pass in football.

By his own admission, Mr. Kemp seldom cracked a book at Occidental College, a local school whose main attraction was the football squad. After graduation in 1957, the Detroit Lions drafted him on the 17th round. "I had no doubt I'd play pro football," Mr. Kemp said. "I don't want to sound mystical, but I knew I'd play somewhere."

So the young hero married the girl from the sorority house next door and went off to fulfill his destiny. But he never made it with the Lions, or any other team in the National Football League, and when the American Football League started in 1960, Mr. Kemp jumped at

the chance to play for the Los Angeles Chargers, who moved to San Diego the next year.

During his years with the Chargers, Mr. Kemp fell under the influence of two men who helped form his political view of the world. One was Herbert G. Klein, editor of The San Diego Union and an insider in California Republican circles. Mr. Klein saw the young quarterback as a promising political property, and during the off-season, he had Mr. Kemp work for the paper, writing articles and absorbing tenets of the conservative creed.

A very different mentor was Sid Gillman, the coach of the Chargers, a liberal who belonged to the National Urban League. The team was integrated, and when it played in the South, Mr. Gillman never let his players use segregated facilities. Unlike many conservatives, Mr. Kemp is a strong advocate of civil rights and federal help for minorities, and his position stems partly from his football experiences. "Jack," commented Mr. Gingrich, "literally showered with guys that most Republicans never meet."

In 1962, a crushed knuckle on his throwing hand put Mr. Kemp out for the season, and when the Chargers failed to protect their rights to the quarterback, the Buffalo Bills snatched him away for the token price of \$100. Mr. Kemp kept up his ties to California, and during the off-season in 1967, he even served a brief apprenticeship in the office of the new governor, Ronald Reagan. But it was Buffalo that really advanced his political education.

Mr. Kemp found himself living and playing in a city dominated by blue-collar trade unionists with Democratic roots who worried about jobs and paychecks in a town in which the basic industries were collapsing around them. "That was a real blessing for me," he recalled. "That disabused me very early about ideology winning campaigns. Those guys wanted answers, they wanted problems solved."

By 1968, the Republican organization in Buffalo was asking him to run for Congress, and by 1970 — with his arm fading — he was ready to accept.

The old quarterback squeaked in with 52 percent of the vote, and he came to Washington with a lot to learn about public policy. But he began reading widely, mainly in economics, and one bit of history intrigued him: The tax cut enacted during the Kennedy administration had engendered a strong recovery. Then The Wall Street Journal ran a piece by Jude Wanniski, one of its editorial writers, outlining the theories of Robert Mundell, a Canadian economist. Mr. Mundell made the case for "supply-side economics," the concept that tax cuts lead to economic expansion and an inevitable increase in tax revenues.

SOON Mr. Kemp was in contact with Mr. Wanniski and other followers of the supply-side faith, particularly Irving Kristol, the editor of The Public Interest. During many months of talk, often far into the night at the Kemps' house in suburban Maryland, the supply-siders refined their thoughts into the Kemp-Roth tax-reduction bill.

"It was a radical idea," said Charlie Black, a political consultant who worked for the Repub-

lican National Committee at the time, "but politically, it had great value. The Republican Party since Hoover had been viewed as the party of the rich and 'Big Business.' After Watergate, the corruption image was added into it. Of the first 10 things people thought about Republicans, eight or nine were negative. It didn't take a genius to see the way to shake our terrible image was to take Jack Kemp's bill, and his rhetoric, and spread it to the party's candidates. For the first time in years, Republican candidates were out there running for something, not just against something."

During the late 1970s, Mr. Reagan became enamored of supply-side ideas and espoused them during his campaign for the Republican nomination, but the congressman's supporters were suspicious of Mr. Reagan's sincerity and urged Mr. Kemp to make the run himself. As Mr. Wanniski tells the story, Mr. Kemp met Mr. Reagan for lunch during the summer of 1979 and spent hours grilling the candidate about his commitment to supply-side economics. Mr. Kemp's wife, Joanne, was along and, according to Mr. Wanniski, was "mortified" at her husband's behavior. But finally an agreement was reached: Mr. Reagan would support the Kemp-Roth tax cut.

President Reagan kept his promise and eventually Kemp-Roth was passed, but the New York congressman shunned the tedious work of legislative deliberation. And when the president agreed to a compromise bill that cut rates by only 25 percent, rather than the 30-percent cut included in the original measure, Mr. Kemp publicly criticized the president.

Over the next six months, Mr. Kemp's name is sure to stay in the forefront as Congress struggles with taxes and the budget. Out of his concern that Robert J. Dole, the new Republican leader in the Senate and a likely presidential contender in 1988, is placing too much emphasis on deficit reduction and not enough on pro-growth policies, Mr. Kemp has developed a two-part strategy. One is an outside move: get the president and the White House staff on your side and then convince them to use their political leverage on Congress.

Compromise is Mr. Kemp's approach to his tax-simplification bill, co-written by Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin. His version would eliminate most deductions, tax credits and exemptions; all income would then be taxed at a flat rate of 25 percent, as opposed to the current schedule, which goes up to 50 percent. But Mr. Kemp lavishes praise on the two alternative proposals. One was produced by Donald T. Regan when he was Treasury secretary, before he became White House chief of staff. The other was produced by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat, and Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey.

At a press conference several weeks ago called by House Republican leaders, Mr. Kemp emphasized the need to cooperate with these Democrats and "build some kind of bridge across the

aisle" on economic policy. His fellow Republicans, who were in a more combative and partisan mood, practically had to wrestle the microphone away from him. But Mr. Kemp said flatly that tax simplification "ain't gonna fly" in this Congress unless a plan is developed that has the support of both parties and the president.

The new generation of young conservatives in the House, who have bedeviled the Democratic leadership over the past year, see Mr. Kemp as their "spiritual godfather," according to Mr.

**Kemp shows 'it is possible to be hopeful and conservative at the same time.'**

Gingrich. But Mr. Kemp disagrees with their guiding premise, that confrontation with the Democrats is always the best policy. He shares such basic New Right positions as opposing abortion and favoring school prayer, but he has never taken a lead on these measures and warns that Republicans can narrow their political appeal by focusing on such "social issues."

As these legislative battles develop, so will the political maneuvering for 1988. Mr. Kemp discussed his prospects one day in Capitol Hill office, a room dominated by pictures of his wife and four irrepressibly photogenic children, aged 13 to 25. The oldest child, Jeff, is a quarterback for the Los Angeles Rams.

Will Jack Kemp run for the presidency? The minority view, based on his past cautiousness, is that he will not. "I do not just after the presidency," he will say, emphasizing the need to have something "burning in your belly." Does he have that fire? "I don't know," he said.

But the dominant view is that Mr. Kemp wants to be president, and that he will come under fierce pressure from his supporters to make the race.

Meanwhile, the congressman is certainly acting like a candidate. His own political action committee, the Campaign for Prosperity, raised and donated more than \$200,000 to Republican candidates for the 1984 elections. Another \$50,000 was used to finance Mr. Kemp's travels around the country, where he is in demand more than any other Republican except Mr. Reagan and Gerald R. Ford.

If Jack Kemp runs for the Republican nomination, can he win it? The conventional wisdom in Republican ranks is that George Bush's loyalty to the president has earned him the support of many Reaganites, and the position of front-runner. But as John Sears, a veteran Republican strategist, noted, any vice president "is obligated to be the party's greatest loyalist." In Mr. Sears's view, Mr. Bush will have a "terrible problem" establishing himself as an independent figure.

Mr. Dole, another potential rival, has made a strong start as the new majority leader of the Senate, but he is clearly gambling his future on the ability of congressional Republicans to reduce the deficit and insure economic prosperity. Mr. Dole's predecessor as majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., has quit the Senate so he can devote full time to making money and running for president, but he has not been able to inspire any major political support for a run.

Mr. Rollins, the former Reagan-Bush strategist, sums up a widely held view in Republican ranks when he said, "I think the potential is certainly there for Kemp to come down as the alternative to Bush."

For one thing, Mr. Kemp starts with a broad geographical base: California, where he grew up; New York, where he now lives, and the so-called Southern Rim, where an emerging Republican Party responds to him eagerly. He also has strong ties to the party's right-wing activists. "Kemp," said Lee Atwater, Mr. Rollins's deputy on the Reagan-Bush campaign, "has a better chance to plug into Reagan's philosophical base than any other candidate."

Should Mr. Kemp ever get the nomination, Democratic strategists agree he would be a tough opponent in the general election. More than any other Republican, some fear, he could appeal to that crop of young, independent-minded voters who flocked to the Republican cause in 1980 and 1984 but have made no permanent commitment to the party and are up for grabs in future elections.

Mr. Kemp has one other quality that might be more important than all the rest: He can tap into one of the basic myths of American life, the myth of the hero who has fought in distant lands and survived the trial by fire. For millions of Americans today, professional sports — particularly football — have become a kind of civilian equivalent of war.

Mr. Kemp said that he has been listening, and learning, since he came to Washington 14 years ago. "I survived," he said, "and I think I fooled a lot of people in this town. They didn't think that there was much staying power to Jack Kemp."

Whether he has enough staying power for the exhausting grind of a presidential campaign remains to be seen. But a man who has been wildly cheered, and unmercifully booed, by 50,000 football fans on a Sunday in Buffalo knows something about the vicissitudes of life. And the pundits who underestimated Ronald Reagan all those years could be getting ready to make the same mistake about Jack Kemp.

## The business fever

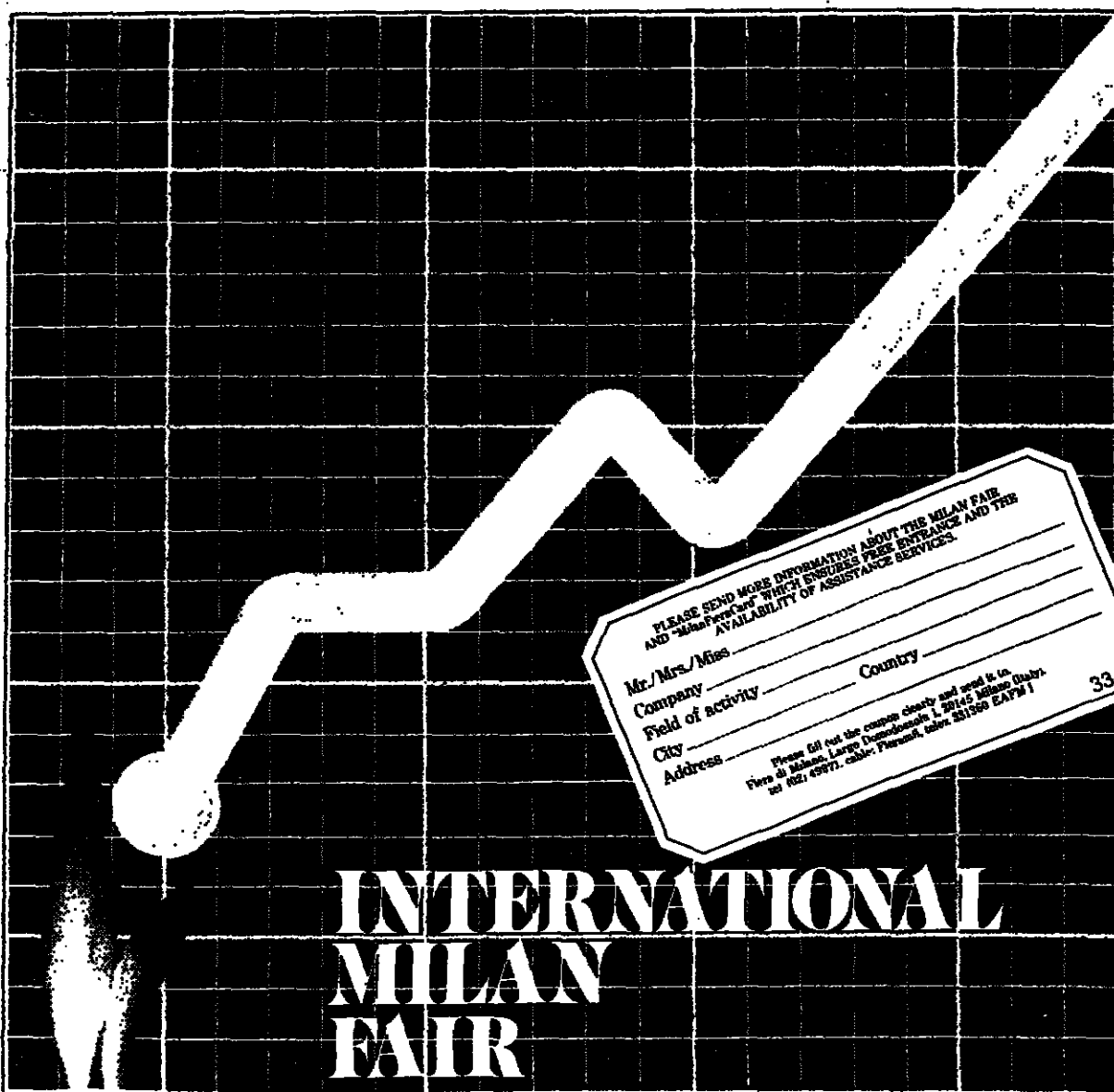
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APRIL 14 - 23, 1985



## Tunnel That Foiled GIs Now a Museum

By George Esper  
The Associated Press

CU CHI, Vietnam — The legend of the Viet Cong underground military bases that frustrated American "tunnel rats" lives on 10 years after the end of the Vietnam War.

The showcase of the tunnel systems in this town about 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of Ho Chi Minh City has been turned into a museum that attracts mostly Russian tourists these days.

A tour guide, Tran Thi Bich, uses a large diagram and a pointer to explain how the system was built, how it worked and its history. It is a nearly 200-mile-long series of interconnected tunnels with secret entrances that wind around, in and out, up and down, several stories high.

The tunnels run through 105,000 acres (42,500 hectares) of land and at their deepest points are more than 30 feet (six meters) deep. They are lighted with lamps, air is

brought in through bamboo vents and the entrances are camouflaged with grass.

The system contains mess halls and briefing rooms with tables with bamboo tops and legs made of logs. The rooms are 24 feet long and 12 feet wide and are shored up with logs and sheets of steel seized from the runways of American air fields.

The United States had its bombers, artillery and tunnel rats — the troops who searched out the Viet Cong underground, but the Viet Cong had a head start. Using hoes, shovels and buckets to scoop out the dirt, they began digging the Cu Chi system in 1948, when they were fighting the French.

"They did it bit by bit," said Miss Bich. "They knew when each tunnel would meet by hearing the sound of digging on the other side."

The U.S. 25th Infantry Division moved into Cu Chi in the mid 1960s, but that did not deter the Viet Cong. They simply dug under it and set up their own military and political headquarters for the entire area of Saigon.

which was renamed Ho Chi Minh City after U.S. forces pulled out.

The Viet Cong turned U.S. bombing attacks to their own advantage. When they needed to blast dirt some dirt, they waited for the bombs to drop on their own explosions.

Miss Bich said the U.S. troops tried everything to flush them out. They attempted to pump water from a nearby river into the entrances, but the Viet Cong sealed them off with cement lids.

Then the tunnel rats went in.

"But they were not able to penetrate," Miss Bich said. "There were different entrances going off in many directions. There were different levels."

As quickly as U.S. bombers damaged the tunnels, the Viet Cong repaired them. An American major once commented during the war that "occupation on the ground means nothing unless you destroy the underground tunnels one by one."

Cu Chi is a reminder of the task the Americans faced in Vietnam and why it was a difficult war to understand as well as to fight.

Herald Tribune

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## DOONESBURY



## Vintages Maigret: Accomplices for One-Pot Meals

By Frank J. Prial

NEW YORK — In principle, hearty dishes call for hearty wines. Paired with a braised beef or a lamb stew, an older Bordeaux can easily lose its nuances, while some of the lighter Burgundies will lose their taste altogether, so overwhelming is the one-pot meal. What is needed are wines that are assertive and uncomplicated.

To answer this need, you could choose among any number of California wines. New York wines, Spanish wines or Italian wines. The dishes offered here, however, are essentially French. Let the wines, then, be French, too.

Perhaps one of the best guides, unintentionally so, and one of the most entertaining can be found in the annals of the fictional Chief Inspector Jules Maigret of the Police Judiciaire. In a hundred or more novels, Georges Simenon made oblique references to Maigret's meals, which, like the good bourgeois he was, Maigret almost invariably took at home, from the kitchen of one of the most famous cooks in French literature — Mme. Maigret. A few years ago, the French writer and critic Robert Courtine extrapolated about 150 of these references to meals and assembled a book of recipes as he thought Louise Maigret, who came from Colmar in Alsace, would have prepared them.

In the novel "Madame Maigret's Own Case," for example, the chief inspector comes home to their walk-up on the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir after a trying day. "The chicken," the reader is told, "was on the fire along with a beautiful red carrot, a big onion and a knob of parsley with the stalks sticking out." A classic *poule-au-pot* — chicken in the pot. After giving the recipe, Courtine suggests, "With the *poule-au-pot*, Maigret drank Madiran."

Madiran is a wine from the southwest of France. It rivals Cahors as the deepest-colored, longest-lived wine from that region and is usually coupled with the *cassoulets*, the white-bean stews of Toulouse, the capital of that part of France. Madiran can be drunk at two or three years of age. It is at its

best, however, when it is five to ten years old. Steven Spurrier, who runs l'Académie du Vin in Paris, calls it "a classic country wine." It is perfect for this kind of dish.

In "Maigret and the Informer," the chief inspector takes his wife to a local restaurant. They have *coquilles St. Jacques* and *côte de boeuf braisée*. With the beef, Courtine surmises, they drink Château Léoville-Las-Cases, which is a second-growth Bordeaux. What could Courtine have been thinking, recommending such an elegant wine? No matter. A Léoville-Las-Cases from 1978, 1979 or 1981, to name a few available and recent vintages, would have held up very nicely to the braised beef. If I was going to have a Bordeaux, however, I would have preferred a Pomerol, such as Château Némin, which is softer and less austere.

In "Maigret and the Headless Corpse," the chief inspector calls home to say he has been detained, and asks what he is missing. Says

Mme. Maigret, "Haricot de mouton" — a lamb stew.

Courtine gives a recipe and suggests that, had he been able, Maigret would have accompanied this meal with Chinon, a sturdy red wine from the Loire, made mostly from the cabernet franc grape. A Rhône could be substituted; I would suggest a Gigondas, from the area near Châteauneuf-du-Pape. It is full-bodied, rich, sometimes a bit peppery and never too expensive. Most important, it will hold up with the strong lamb.

In "Maigret's Revolver," the inspector and his wife dine with old friends, the Fardons. They have *brandade de morue*, a cod puree. With it they drink Hermitage blanc, a wonderful choice. This powerful white wine will have no trouble holding its own with the fish and oil. White Hermitage is not cheap, however. A white '82 Châteauneuf-du-Pape from Beaucastel, or perhaps even a good white Côte du Rhône, would be excellent and less expensive alternatives.

As for veal, well, like any good Frenchman, Maigret ate veal in every style: *blanquette*, *fricandeau*, veal birds, everything. He seems never to have eaten veal with Oriental vegetables, however. My choice with this dish would be gewürztraminer, preferably of the great 1983 vintage, whose wines turned out as big and rich and powerful as some California wines.

Gewürztraminer is often touted as an excellent match for Chinese food — more often, I think, because there is nothing better. The classic French veal shank with the unexpected Oriental overtones could be the one-pot meal this wine has been waiting for.

Thinking about wines to accompany that most familiar of one-pot meals, the beef stew, I turn from notes on Georges Simenon's novels to Georges Blanc's poultry judging last year at a local fair.

The setting was Bourg-en-Bresse in the eastern part of France, where Blanc, the chief-owner of the three-

star restaurant bearing his name, was rating chickens.

In the late afternoon, the officials and judges, some of whom were as famous in the food world as Blanc, descended on a local restaurant. It was an old-fashioned place where local shoppers and shopkeepers dropped in for lunch.

The owner served beef stew in huge bowls. Great chefs who in a few hours would be preparing exquisite and comparatively delicate cuisine for appreciative gastronomes tucked away this homely fare and washed it down with local wine served in thick tumblers.

The wine was Bugey. It comes from the Ain department of France, which is where Bourg-en-Bresse and Vonnas, Blanc's town, are situated.

Blanc would not dream of serving Bugey at his establishment, but that afternoon, amid the laughter and warmth of an unassuming restaurant, it seemed to rival the great wines of the Côte d'Or.

## Rarely Staged 'Little Eyolf' Takes Apart a Marriage With Bracing Candor

By Michael Billington

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — We rarely see *"Little Eyolf"*. The outstanding revival at the Lyric Hammersmith, starring Diana Rigg and Ronald Pickup, is only the fifth production in London since the play was written in 1894. Such ne-

## LONDON THEATRE

glect is hard to fathom, since Ibsen, with the iron simplicity you often find in an artist's late works, here takes apart a marriage with a bracing candor that makes Edward Albee and Tennessee Williams look positively mealy-mouthed.

The title (possibly one reason for the play's unpopularity) refers to the crippled son of Alfred and Rita Allmers, who live on a comfortable estate by a Norwegian fjord. In the entrancing first act, Alfred decides to give up work on an unwritten, pompously titled book on the responsibility of man to devote him-

self to educating his son. The deviously possessive Rita is intensely jealous of the boy. No sooner has her murderous dislike been revealed than we learn that Little Eyolf has drowned. The nightmare line "The crutch is floating" resounds in the parents' ears. The first act is exciting melodrama. What follows in the next two is a remorseless stripping away of the "life-lies" with which Alfred and Rita have surrounded themselves. Ten years earlier in "The Wild Duck" Ibsen put the case for protective illusions; here he argues that until you face the truth about yourself you cannot begin to change the world. Alfred imagines himself to be a lofty idealist, devoted father, platonic adorer of his half-sister, Asta; Ibsen peels off the layers of self-deception like a man peeling an onion. Similarly, Rita believes that her fierce sexual passion lifts her onto the heroic plane; it doesn't. Stricken with grief and guilt, Alfred and Rita come to realize that they are not grandiose sui-

cidal figures from the Norse sagas but "earthbound" people whose only hope is to achieve some small good here and now.

What is astonishing is Ibsen's sexual realism. He shows that women may have stronger appetites than men. He implies that impotence may derive from guilt (Alfred has never recovered from the fact that Eyolf's lameness was due to his falling off a table during a bout of parental love-making). He suggests that Alfred's erotic dreams are filled with images of his half-sister.

"Little Eyolf" is not an easy play to produce, since it depends on a sense of claustrophobic recrimination in the open expanses of western Norway. Tim Bickerton's set fails to give much hint of sea or sky. But the strength of Clare Davidson's production lies in the acting, not least Diana Rigg's superb Rita. In the first act, she is all decorous lust, with hands that weave around her husband's throat as if unsure whether to caress or strangle him. After Eyolf's death she passes from black-gowned guilt into a phase of practical idealism where she proposes to offer a home to the poor boys on the beach. Rigg manages to suggest that she has undergone a spiritual regeneration without simply sounding like a do-gooding charity-worker.

Pickup has a tougher job as Alfred since he has simultaneously to suggest physical attractiveness, moral weakness and intellectual aspiration. With his austere Nordic

profile and sudden blustering rages, he captures precisely that element of the man-child often found in Ibsen heroes. Cheryl Campbell, who seems to spend much of her working life in Ibsen and Strindberg, plays the half-sister with just the right hint of suppressed longing, and Paul Moriarty lends solid support as a road-building idealist. I doubt any married couple could sit through this uncomfortable masterpiece without finding in it somewhere a reflection of their own lives.

A less welcome revival is the 1937 hit musical "Me and My Girl," which originally ran for 1,646 performances at the Victoria Palace and which now looks likely



SILENT MOMENT — Jonathan N. Lipman, who teaches history at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, meditates in the school's new Japanese tea-house, built to give students a sense of another culture.

## 1943 Ship a Monument to 'Ugly Ducklings'

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — For years, the SS Jeremiah O'Brien was in mothballs, collecting barnacles and a coat of rust until a sand-blasted could have been restored as a monument to the World War II Liberty Ships and the people who built and sailed them.

Most of the 2,751 Liberty Ships, built to carry supplies around the world and dubbed "ugly ducklings" for their bulky, utilitarian contours, underwent major modifications or were sold for scrap.

Once a month, volunteers join Captain Ralph G. Wilson to fire up the Jeremiah O'Brien's steam engine. Twice a year, at \$75 a person, the ship carries tourists around San Francisco Bay. It can also be visited at its berth at Fort Mason.

The O'Brien was built in Maine in 1943, and for three years it carried food, troops and ammunition. In 1966 the U.S. maritime administrator, Thomas J. Patterson, de-

cided it was the most promising candidate for a Liberty Ship restoration. Retired seamen and history buffs helped begin the work and raised money.

The ship is about 90 percent restored. "Our biggest problem now is maintaining it," said Wilson, who captained Liberty Ships in the Merchant Marine. He said the popular cruises take two weeks to prepare for.



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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Europe Firms Experiment With Videoconferencing

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

VIDEOCONFERENCING seems a long distance manager's dream. Yet, in the United States, where it was first introduced, it has been slow to take off. Dataquest Inc., an American high-tech consulting company, projects that U.S. industry revenues will grow to only \$450 million in 1988 from \$150 million in 1983, a steady, but uninspiring rate of growth.

Ford Motor Co. in the United Kingdom currently is the only European company using videoconferencing across national borders. But with costs coming down, the televised group telephone hookup is tempting multinational companies in Europe.

Government telecommunications authorities in Europe are beginning to market a trans-Atlantic videoconferencing service and are working on a European service that will include France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain.

The European Community is planning a videoconferencing link between Brussels and Luxembourg. Two London companies, National Westminster Bank PLC and Colgate-Palmolive Ltd., have set up trial videoconferencing networks within Britain. Maura and Thompson Group of Paris are planning French networks.

The main reasons companies use videoconferencing is for global product presentation, sales meetings and getting top executives with busy schedules together.

"Design engineers based in the U.K. need to talk constantly to the production people in Germany, particularly during the launching of a new product," says Graham Fretwell of Ford, who developed the company's facility in the London suburb of Brentwood for videoconferences with its factory in Cologne, West Germany, and with the parent company in Dearborn, Michigan. "Ford has evolved from a set of national companies," he said. "We are tending to go into a worldwide car and worldwide sourcing of components."

BUT some executives when conducting business over the telephone would rather be heard but not seen. And although new technology has reduced the slow-motion effect of the color-television picture, the images still can be a bit fuzzy. "Some of our executives hover outside the videoconferencing room and don't even want to come in," says Mr. Fretwell.

Some executives also worry that videoconferencing will cut down on their travel. "They're afraid they will lose their perky business trips," says Laura Turk of Intelmet, a joint venture between Inter-Continental Hotels Co. and Comsat General Co., which provides a New York-London videoconferencing service using Inter-Continental hotel facilities for \$1,600 an hour.

Videoconferencing also is expensive and can be inconvenient. Unless a company has its own videoconferencing network, a public facility must be reserved in advance. In addition to Inter-Continental hotels, most telecommunications authorities are providing public facilities.

"As cost becomes lower, executive acceptance level will rise," says Ken Newbury, an industry analyst with Dataquest. British Telecom charges \$650 (\$715) and France Cables et Radio charges 9,000 to 10,000 francs (\$900 to \$1,000) an hour for the link from Europe to halfway across the Atlantic Ocean. But that is only about half the cost, since users must pay a U.S. carrier for the hookup between America and the mid-Atlantic ocean.

Since there is no commercial videoconferencing service within Europe, rates have yet to be agreed upon. The French are proposing 3,500 francs an hour for their half. Other government telecommunications authorities and British Telecom have yet to announce their proposed rates. Ford's link between Britain and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Feb. 19, excluding fees. 4 P.M.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen
London (L)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
New York (N)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Paris (P)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
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Helsinki (H)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Oslo (O)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3

Dollar Values

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen
London (L)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
New York (N)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
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Interest Rates

Interest rates on Feb. 19, excluding fees. 4 P.M.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen
London (L)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
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Oslo (O)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3

Eurocurrency Deposits

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen
London (L)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
New York (N)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Paris (P)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
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Asian Dollar Rates

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Oslo (O)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Yen
London (L)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
New York (N)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
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Frankfurt (F)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Geneva (G)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Zurich (Z)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Basel (B)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Brussels (Br)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Amsterdam (A)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Stockholm (S)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Copenhagen (C)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Helsinki (H)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236.3
Oslo (O)	1.00	1.63	6.55	163.6	2.00	236



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
300000	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM
250000	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4	AT&T
200000	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4	General Electric
150000	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4	Johnson & Johnson
100000	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4	Merck & Co.
Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1291.81	1297.42	1291.81	1291.81	- 1.49	Indus.
228.75	230.24	228.75	228.75	- 0.34	Trans.
151.01	151.57	151.01	151.01	- 0.44	Util.
322.78	323.77	322.78	322.78	- 0.73	Comp.
NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
185.14	184.94	185.12	- 0.15	Composite	
102.51	102.54	102.51	- 0.19	Indus.	
52.91	52.91	52.91	- 0.01	Trans.	
110.83	110.84	110.83	- 0.28	Util.	
NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	High	Low
660	910	910	2,222	2014	112
12	12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12	12
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Shrt			
185,402	482,318	2,415			
228,778	482,318	15,334			
111,222	522,447	1,726			
177,175	482,318	1,714			
220,392	529,500	1,734			
AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Volume	High	Low
213	213	213	45		
213	213	213	45		
213	213	213	45		
213	213	213	45		
213	213	213	45		
NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago		
284.91	- 0.81	284.57	249.54		
284.91	- 0.81	284.57	249.54		
284.91	- 0.81	284.57	249.54		
284.91	- 0.81	284.57	249.54		
284.91	- 0.81	284.57	249.54		
AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
5500	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4	Domest
2200	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4	BAT
2200	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4	Wend
2200	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4	TAT
2200	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4	Amstel
Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
202.26	201.78	202.31	- 0.27	Indus.	
79.87	79.86	79.87	- 0.07	Trans.	
21.43	21.22	21.22	- 0.19	Util.	
181.61	180.95	181.33	- 0.27	Comp.	
Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chg.				
74.07	- 0.07				
71.02	- 0.14				
77.12	- 0.07				
AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
228.78	229.71	228.33	- 0.44		

## Dow Lower in Sluggish Trading

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Trading on the New York Stock Exchange slipped lower Tuesday in the slowest action in more than five weeks. Some takeover and merger issues were in the spotlight but otherwise trading was lackluster. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 7.95 last week, lost 1.43 to 1,291.81. The NYSE index fell 0.15 to 105.12 and the price of an average share decreased 4 cents. Declines topped advances 909-662 among the 2,014 issues traded at 4 P.M. EST. Big Board volume totaled 90,400,000 shares, down from 106,470,000 traded Friday. It was the first session since Jan. 9 in which volume was less than 100,000,000 shares. Ralph Bloch of Moseley, Hallgarten, Chicago, said that the 1,300-level on the Dow index was a "psychological barrier like most round numbers." He noted that the Dow hit that area a couple of times last week and couldn't keep going. Other signs of a loss in momentum could mean the stock market will be in a resting period for several weeks. He said that there has been a "loss of leadership" with such bellwethers as IBM and General Motors down several points from recent highs. Nevertheless, Mr. Bloch said, "I do not see the normal ingredients in front of a major top." He said that the present hesitation was a "normal corrective phase after one bull run January."

Before the stock market opened, the Department of Commerce reported that housing starts increased 14.9 percent in January. It was the biggest rise since May 1983. Single-family housing suffered a 4-percent setback but starts of multi-family projects soared 51.8 percent. Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 P.M. totaled 107,082,700 shares, down from 124,899,600 Friday. On the trading floor, Stauffer Chemical was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 5 1/2 to 27. Chesbrough-Pond's has agreed to acquire Stauffer for \$28 per share in a \$1.25 billion deal. Chesbrough-Pond's fell 3 1/2 to 33.50. Phibro Salomon was second on the active list, dropping 1/2 to 38 1/2. The company reported fourth-quarter operating net of 65 cents per share vs. 91 cents in the same period a year earlier. Phillips Petroleum was third, losing 1 1/2 to 47. Phillips said Carl C. Icahn, a New York investor, lacks financing for his bid for 70 million shares. Mr. Icahn says that he has the resources. Unocal shed 3/4 to 45 1/2. The stock lost 2 1/2 last week as T. Boone Pickens and an investors group announced they had acquired a 7.9-percent stake. Elsewhere in the oil group, Mobil added 1/2 to 27 1/2, Chevron 1/4 to 33 1/2 and Texaco 1/4 to 35 1/2. Atlantic Richfield fell 1/2 to 46 1/2. Diamond Shamrock lost 1/2 to 18 1/2 in active trading. Colgate Palmolive fell 1 to 23 1/2. A major brokerage house said the stock would only be an average performer over the intermediate term.

12 Month High											12 Month Low										
Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.						
21 1/2	26 1/2	Armed	1.60	5.0	8	62	31 1/2	21 1/2	26 1/2	Armed	1.60	5.0	8	62	31 1/2						
21 1/2	26 1/2	Armed	1.60	5.0	8	62	31 1/2	21 1/2	26 1/2	Armed	1.60	5.0	8	62	31 1/2						
21 1/2	26 1/2	Armed	1.60	5.0	8	62	31 1/2	21 1/2	26 1/2	Armed	1.60	5.0	8	62	31 1/2						
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21 1/2																					











## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Texaco Increases Offering Of Texaco Canada Shares

WHITE PLAINS, New York — Texaco Inc. said Tuesday that it has increased its public offering of Texaco Canada Inc. common stock in Canada to 14 million shares from 12 million shares because of strong interest from Canadian investors.

Texaco said that the expanded offering, the largest ever stock offering in Canada, would raise Canadian ownership of Texaco Canada shares to about 22 percent. Texaco Canada is one of the largest subsidiaries of Texaco Inc.

Texaco now owns 89.6 percent of Texaco Canada's nearly 121 million common shares either directly or through subsidiaries. The remaining 10.4 percent currently is held by approximately 4,000 individuals and institutions.

Texaco has agreed to sell the 2 million additional Texaco Canada shares under its increased offering to an underwriting syndicate of 14 Canadian banks (\$46.34) per share for a total price of 484.4 million Canadian dollars.

The underwriting syndicate is led by Wood Gundy Inc. of Toronto and includes five other Canadian firms.

The oil company said that Texaco Canada shares were not being offered for sale in the United States nor to American citizens or residents.

Texaco is offering the Texaco Canada shares on a two-installment basis, with the first installment of 17.50 Canadian dollars per share due March 5, 1985 and the balance due Jan. 15, 1986.

In 1984, Texaco Canada was the leading producer of petroleum liquids in Canada. The company is engaged in exploration, production, refining, transporting and marketing.

In 1984 Texaco Canada earned 423.1 million dollars, or 3.41 dollars a share, up 23.1 percent from 1983 levels. Revenues rose 9.4 percent to 6.27 billion dollars.

Earlier this month, Texaco Canada acquired Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Ltd., which has total assets in excess of 3.6 billion dollars.

## Canon's Profit Rose in 1984 to 21 Billion Yen

Canon Inc. said Tuesday that a sharp increase in sales of office-automation equipment boosted 1984 after-tax profits to 21.07 billion yen (\$282.3 million) for the parent company from 17.58 billion yen.

Per-share profit was 43.75 yen for 1984, up from 37.25 yen in the previous year. Sales for the year ending Dec. 31, 1984 were 485.02 billion, up 30 percent from 374.13 billion in 1983 sales.

A Canon spokesman said 1984 sales in the camera division sales rose only four percent from 1983.

Office-automation equipment sales rose 98 percent, sales for optical machinery to make integrated circuits were up 54 percent and copier sales rose 20 percent, he said.

## Elders Reports Net Profit Up by 18.6 Percent in Half

ADELAIDE, Australia — Elders Ltd. reported an 18.6 percent rise in net profit to 43.68 million Australian dollars (\$31.58 million) in the half ended Dec. 31 from 35.57 million dollars a year earlier.

The group said in a statement that its Carlton & United Breweries Ltd. subsidiary had contributed significantly to its record earnings in the first half.

Elders said that its Pastoral Division had posted a record profit, while its finance group had experienced strong growth in earnings.

Carlton's expansion into new domestic and foreign markets, aggressive marketing and asset and cost reductions had provided the base for excellent profit performance, it said.

It also reported good seasonal conditions throughout Australia, which had resulted in record profits for the Pastoral Division.

In addition, the wholesale financing business benefited from its expanded foreign network and at-

tained its earnings from a wider range of activities, the company said.

However, the international division's profit was unsatisfactory, the company said.

Lack of cattle for slaughter, low levels of animals for abattoirs and unsatisfactory margins on pigs were the major factors, according to the Elders statement.

Elders said that its 500-million-dollar cash release program, announced after the acquisition of Carlton in December 1983, is likely to reach its target before the end of the current year.

Cumulative cash released so far amounted to 410 million dollars after asset sales of 140 million dollars in the latest half, according to the statement.

Elders said that in the second half, its interest expense will be lower than the 89.24 million dollars recorded in the first half, as a result of the cash release program and lower levels of working capital required.



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## Inco Hopes to Mine New Profitability From Better Nickel Prices

(Continued from Page 7) Prices of nickel and copper, which also mines, hold.

Clarence Morrison, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, believes Inco's earnings will be dramatically higher, putting them at \$2 a share a year, more than the Wall Street consensus estimate of \$1 to \$1.25.

If prices go up this year, which many analysts think likely, so much as better for metals producers, and if the dollar should weaken, Mr. Ingersoll said that prices of

nickel, copper and aluminum "could certainly move upward dramatically — I don't want to use the word explode."

Inco has been in a slump for some time, fighting for survival in the wreckage of the nickel market it once dominated. The company faces other problems that could hurt its hopes for a turnaround.

Its contract with the United Steelworkers of America at its big mine in Sudbury, Ontario, expires in May. Its debt is still towering at \$1.12 billion, and further reduction

of pollution from its Canadian smelters — a cause of acid rain — is expected to be costly to the company.

In the days before they were hit by low-cost competitors elsewhere, mining companies could control prices by curtailing production. Inco, for example, was able to set the price of nickel when it was the dominant producer in the 1950s.

However, a number of countries, including Australia, Indonesia and France, now produce nickel and market forces now set the price.

Mr. Morrison, the Dean Witter analyst, said producers typically get about 20 cents a pound over the London exchange figure because of quality and transportation considerations and the fact that buyers seek a steady supply in certain quantities.

Charles F. Baird, Inco's chairman and chief executive since 1980, has presided over the most troubled times for Inco. In 1981 costs had soared to more than \$3 a pound from \$2.40 the year before. Also in 1981, the company wrote

off millions of dollars on a closed Guatemalan nickel mine and on an unsuccessful attempt to diversify into the battery business.

In December, Mr. Baird was able to tell analysts' meeting that Inco could break even at \$3.20 a pound of nickel before interest charges on debt and before taxes, and was working on even lower costs.

Mr. Morrison estimated that the Inco break-even point would average below \$2 a pound for all of 1985.

Analysts say Inco has made strides in new mining techniques that others in the industry are emulating. Mr. Phillips cited bulk-mining methods, which involve large-scale blasting and fewer workers, for "a dramatic increase in productivity."

## Dollar Is Sharply Higher

(Continued from Page 7)

scale until they receive the support of the Fed.

"Once it was established there could be no large support, there was very strong corporate demand Europe," Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said. "Treasurers apparently decided it was time to fly."

"Some day the dollar will weaken, but we don't see it right away," R. Rotondo said. "Even if doesn't main at super levels it will stay above 3 marks."

Among other currencies in New York, the British pound was listed \$1.0935 in late trading, down from Friday's \$1.108. The dollar is up to 2.814 Swiss francs, from 2.715; to 2.049 Italian lire, from 119; to 66.50 Belgian francs, from 62; and to 260.75 Japanese yen, from 255.75.

The dollar also rose sharply in Europe, reaching new highs against the French franc and the lira, to a year high against the Dutch

guilder and a 7-year high against the Swiss franc.

It also soared to record highs in Norway at 9.48 kroner, up from 9.3825 Monday, and in Denmark at 11.85 kroner, up from 11.713. The Danish currency is one of the strongest in the European Monetary Union.

West German foreign-exchange markets were closed for a holiday but in London, the DM closed at 3.624 to the dollar, up from 3.614 Monday in Frankfurt.

In London, one British pound cost \$1.0932, a fraction more expensive than Monday's \$1.0930. The dollar reached a record high of \$1.0838 against the pound during trading last Thursday.

Other late rates Tuesday compared with Monday's late rates: 3.0715 Swiss francs, up from 3.0625; 11.0825 French francs, up from 10.9965; 4.1015 Dutch guilders, up from 4.0785, and 2.236.20 Italian lire, up from 2.221.18.

The dollar closed earlier in Tokyo at 260.20 Japanese yen, up from 256.55 Monday.

## Term Loan The Republic of Gabon US \$60,000,000

A term loan agreement was signed on February 14, 1985 in Paris, in the premises of Banque Nationale de Paris between the Republic of Gabon and a syndicate of banks led by Banque Nationale de Paris and Citicorp Capital Markets Group.

Due to a very favorable market response, the facility amount was raised from US \$50 million to US \$60 million, under the following main terms and conditions:

**Borrower:** The Republic of Gabon, represented by its Minister of Economy, Finance and Participations Mr. LEM-BEUMBA-LEPANDOU.  
**Amount:** US \$60 million (including our ECU tranche totalling the counter-value of US \$25.5 million).  
**Period:** 8 years.  
**Interest rate:** 7/8% over Libor for the first 3 years 1% over Libor afterwards.  
**Repayment:** In 11 semi-annual instalments, the first being 3 years after the signing date.  
**Drawdown period:** 18 months from the signing date, in three semi-annual equal tranches.  
**Agents:** Citicorp International Bank Limited for the US \$ tranche Banque Nationale de Paris for ECU tranche.

**Participants:** Lead Managers: BNP and Citicorp Capital Markets Group Managers: Bankers Trust International Limited, BIAO Afrirank, Banque Paribas, Barclays Bank Plc, Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group, Credit Agricole, First Chicago Limited, Lloyds Bank International Limited, Orion Bank Limited, Standard Chartered Bank.

**Co-managers:** Crédit Industriel et Commercial de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais L'Européenne de Banque, The Industrial Bank of Japan Limited Paris Branch.

**Participant:** Banque Louis-Dreyfus

**Financial advisors:** Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International, Inc., Maison Lazard et Compagnie, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

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For further information on this one-day conference, call Susan Lubomski, our Conference Manager in Paris, on 747-12-63, ext. 4568. International Herald Tribune 181 av. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## THE 8TH NATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE

The Eighth National Computer Conference will be hosted by ARAMCO in Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia, on 17 Muharram 1406H, October 1, 1985. This will be a continuation of seven national computer conferences since 1394H (1974).

The National Computer Conference will be sponsored by ARAMCO as an industrial representative for the first time following successful conferences sponsored by academic representatives in the Kingdom. Never-ending development in computer technology, its effect on managing computer resources and wide-spread computer use in industry suggests the following appropriate theme:

## 'COMPUTERS IN MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRY'

Papers are invited on the following topics:

1. Computer Management and Utilization
2. Computer Graphics
3. Office Automation
4. Computers in Education
5. Data Security
6. Centralized vs. Distributed Systems
7. Computers and Simulation
8. Computers in Industrial Processes
9. Other (Specify)

The conference will include working sessions on the following key issues.

1. Computer Industry in Saudi Arabia
2. Automation of Industry
3. Computer Literacy and National Concern
4. National Computer Data Communications Requirements

The deadline for receipt of paper topic abstracts (minimum 250 words, maximum 700 words) is March 6, 1985. The notification date for acceptance of abstracts is April 15, 1985. The full text of papers accepted by the selection committee is to be submitted by July 17, 1985. Abstracts and papers should be mailed to the following address:

CHAIRMAN, Paper Selection Committee  
8th National Computer Conference  
ARAMCO P.O. Box 1748  
Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.

(PR - 1 85)

For further information please contact any of the following Aramco offices in Saudi Arabia.  
Dhahran 875-5935 Jeddah 653-4655 Riyadh 464-1055 ext. 223.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

A Scheme of Awarding shares among the members of Global, formerly Globalnet, is being organised by the registered shareholders of Global, organised in New Jersey, USA. On July 1990 pursuant to the issue and purchase of new shares, the shareholders registered as of that date shall be entitled to be allocated shares of Global. Holders of shares of Global, who are citizens of the United States and until the form of application is received, shall be entitled to be allocated shares of Global. The shares of Global are not to be allocated to the holders of Global. Global is a strong address given by the form of application following

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Cranford, N

**Global Na**  
5630 Men  
Houston

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London

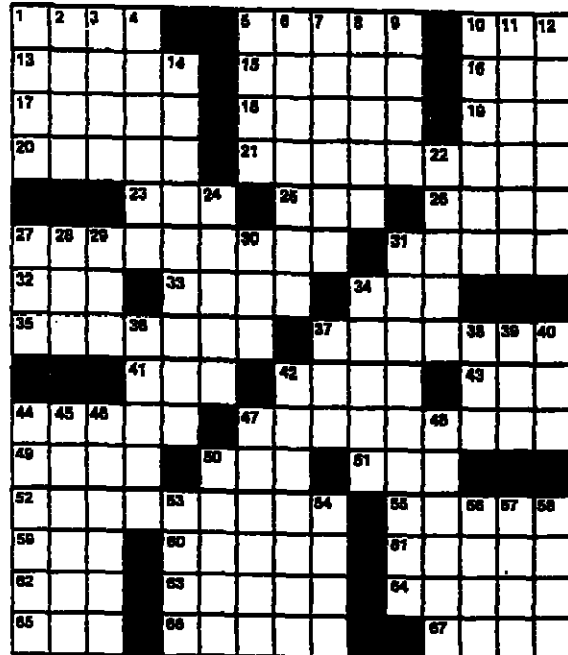
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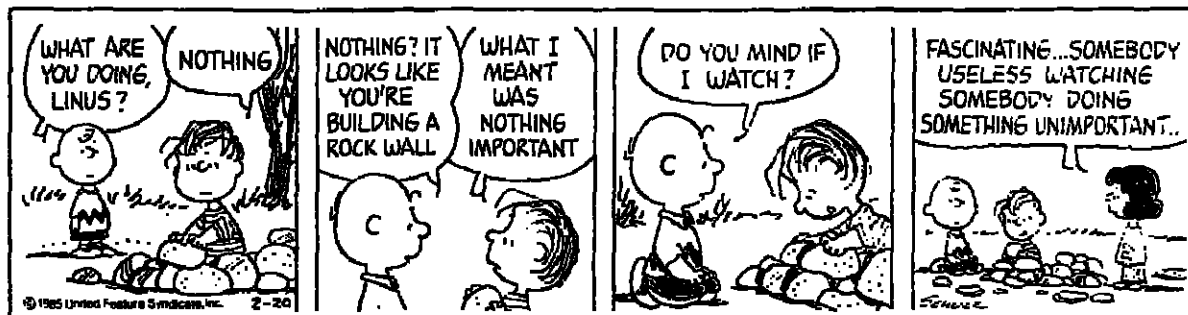
**ACROSS**

1 Culinary conglomeration  
5 Indian state  
10 Additions to  
13 Moslem deity  
15 Is capital  
16 Is a salt  
17 Dough  
18 Violently  
19 Pt. or qt.  
20 Time period  
21 Stand's words  
22 Repeatedly, to  
23 Kind of necklace  
24 River to the  
25 Phrase for a  
31 Ancient, in  
32 Exist  
33 Actor Mischa  
34 Hosp. group  
35 A sail  
37 Acts properly  
41 Suffix with  
42 Disburden  
43 Lunched  
44 This may be  
47 Like a happy  
48 Ship with a  
49 Suburb of  
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51 Anne de  
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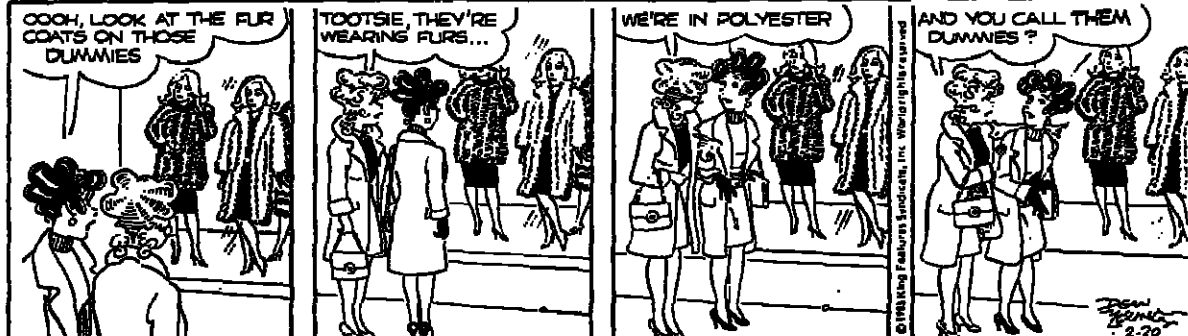
**DOWN**

1 Some actors  
2 Unbalanced  
3 "eyed  
4 Shout on the  
5 To—  
6 Rasputin's tea  
7 Due to appear  
8 Once upon—  
9 Lots  
10 Petitioned  
11 Unaffected  
12 Lining fabric  
14 Like a loopy  
22 Golden Hur-  
23 "thou art  
24 More faithful  
27 Lived  
28 Humorist Bill  
29 Yellow  
30 "—the  
31 Like an alert  
32 "—the  
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## PEANUTS



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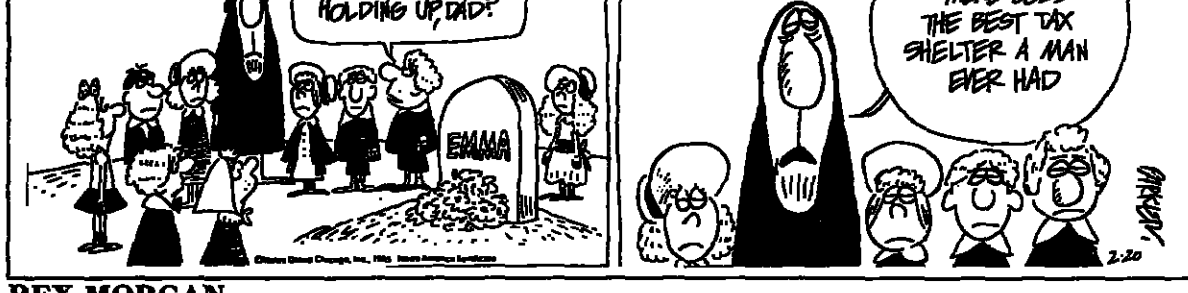
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## ANDY CAPP



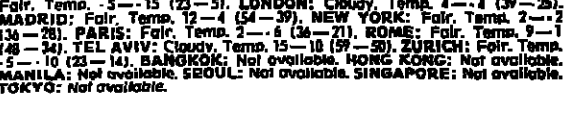
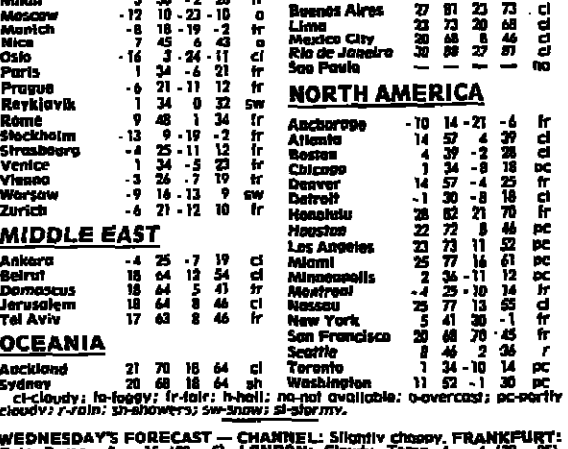
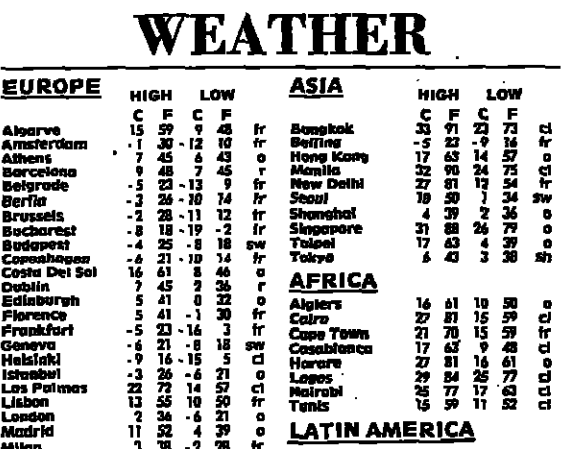
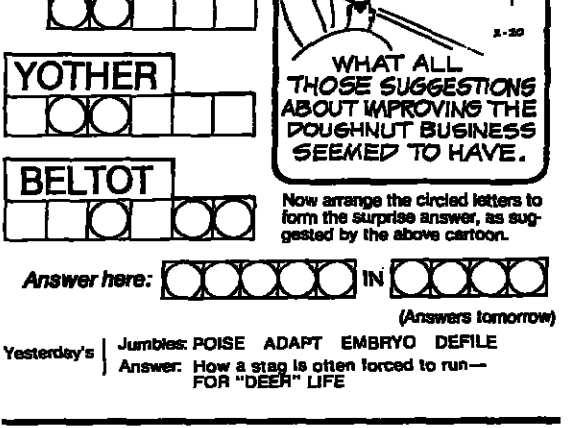
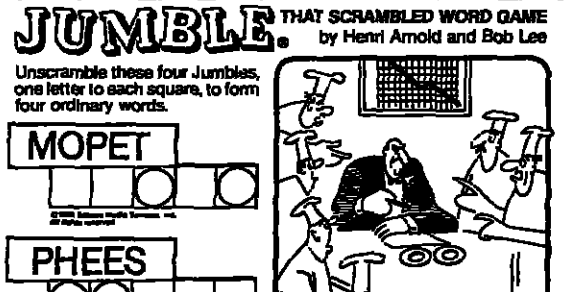
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



World Stock Markets			
Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 19			
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.			
Market	Index	Change	Previous
Amsterdam	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Brussels	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Frankfurt	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
London	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Madrid	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Paris	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Rome	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Stockholm	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03
Zurich	1,123.28	+1.25	1,122.03

## BOOKS

## MOSCOW RULES

By Robert Moss. 390 pp. \$16.95.  
Villard, 201 East 50th Street,  
New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabelle

"MOSCOW RULES" is the latest in a spate of inside-Russia thrillers whose appeal lies partly in their iron Curtain-lifting properties—most western readers can't get enough information on Soviet foibles and intra-party politics—and partly in their traditional values of suspense and intrigue. To these ingredients Robert Moss, an Australian-born journalist, has added another surefire attraction: wish fulfillment. "Moscow Rules" is about nothing less than a plot to bring down Russian communism.

The movement emanates from the army, in particular Major General Sasha Preobrazhensky, who has harbored a double grudge against the system since his college days. It was then that he learned how his father really died during World War II: not maiming a cannon, as the official report states, but cut down by a fellow soldier he was trying to stop from raping a German girl. It was then that the authorities imprisoned and drove to suicide Sasha's dissident girlfriend. He vows to join the party, resist co-optation, and transform the corrupt and deadening system from within.

This, of course, is no mean trick, and Moss does not hesitate to help Sasha by delivering him into the hands of serendipity. A friend just happens to fix him up with the daughter of the man who will become army chief of staff. Sasha marries her and eventually becomes her father's top aide, which positions him perfectly to produce and direct a coup. Posted to the United Nations for a spell, he happens to run into a young woman in Bloomingdale's who looks just like his dead girlfriend. Besides providing the obligatory love interest, she serves as insurance that his anti-Soviet animus will not flag.

And yet so strong is our thirst for transformation of the Evil Empire that these coincidences go down as easily as spring water. Sasha obviously needs all the help he can get, and the reader is prepared to let him have anything short of divine thunderbolts. And to fair, one feature of the contemporary Soviet scene that Moss seizes upon—the tendency to pick aged time—serves as party bosses—lands itself admirably to his scenario. If the nation's leadership is going to change arthritic hands

every year or two, something regime-shaking is likely to happen sooner or later.

Moss' writing is always polished and professional in some places, inspired. I especially liked one party cynic's reflection: "One of the great achievements of [our] form of society was that the victims always felt guilty."

If this novel does not quite thum the system cord as soundly as a top-notch thriller should, it makes up for the shortcomings with its riveting portrayal of intra-party machinations. Then, too, there is the dream-come-true quality of its plot. Soviet domination—and with it Russian truculence—may not succumb to the way Moss suggests, but he at least convinces the reader that it will succumb. "Moscow Rules" is an antidote to the superpower brinkmanship and verge-of-destruction blues.

Dennis Drabelle, a Washington lawyer and writer, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	IF TOMORROW COMES	Sidney Sheldon	1
2	THE SICILIAN	Mario Puzo	2
3	THE TALISMAN	by Stephen King and Peter Straub	3
4	THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF HERR ABRAHAMOWITZ	by Saul Bellow	4
5	SO LONG AND THANKS FOR ALL THE FISH	by Douglas Adams	5
6	MOSCOW RULES	by Robert Moss	6
7	THE FOURTH PROTOCOL	by Frederic Forsyth	7
8	THE FINISHING SCHOOL	by Gail Godwin	8
9	THE LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Shel Silverstein	9
10	THE COURAGE TO CHANGE	by Dennis Drabelle	10
11	THE GOOD WAR	by Studs Terkel	11
12	DR. BURNS' PRESCRIPTION FOR HAPPINESS	by George Burns	12
13	THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS OF THOMAS MERTON	by Thomas Merton	13
14	THE DEAD AND DON'T FEEL SO WELL MYSELF	by Lewis Grizzard	14
15	CHOICES	by Liv Ullmann	15
16	WOMEN COMING OF AGE	by Jane Fonda with Mignon McCarthy	16
17	WHAT THEY DON'T TALK ABOUT AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL	by Mark H. McCormack	17
18	NOTHING DOWN	by Robert G. Allen	18
19	THE ONE MINUTE SALES PERSON	by Spencer Johnson and Larry Wilson	19

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal the contract was four spades, reached after West had opened one no-trump. This suggested 15-17 points, but could have been 13-14 with clubs as the long suit. West led the heart ace and another heart, giving the declarer a little help. Even so, there was no obvious way to make 10 tricks.

After winning with the heart king South led his singleton diamond in the hope that West would produce an honor. When West played low, South concluded correctly that the

world's great players, that was a bad assumption.

West	North	East	South
♠ 7	♠ 10	♠ 9	♠ 8
♥ 10	♥ 9	♥ 8	♥ 7
♦ 10	♦ 9	♦ 8	♦ 7
♣ 10	♣ 9	♣ 8	♣ 7

West led the heart ten.

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

East: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

South: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

West: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

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South: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

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## SPORTS

## China Becomes a Presence in World Soccer

LONDON — The Year of the Ox begins Wednesday, and out of 122 nations entered for the 1986 World Cup, would you believe the one qualifying match this night of the Chinese new year involves Macao against China?

It will be a long, uphill furrow until Nov. 15, when we'll know which two of 26 Asian communities represent that part of the world in the cup finals. But this year, next year, next decade or next generation, the Chinese will get there.

Just as long as China continues to come out into the world of play, its ultimate competitiveness seems assured. A billion people from whom to select eleven, and a stoical, oxlike determination, make an irresistible formula.

We had not known for 30 years what potential lurked behind Mao's denunciation of individual sporting challenge. (His own septuagenarian plunge in the Yangtze was by way of promoting health rather than more lurid aspects of sporting combat, and his approval of table tennis was linked to its usefulness in political maneuvering.)

The 1984 Summer Olympics showed how quickly China's sporting sons and daughters have adapted since the chairman's death in 1976 and the more recent return to sporting folds. Yet despite such natural gymnasts as Tong Fei and Li Ning and such a gifted high jumper as world record-holder Zhu Jianhua, the soccer fraternity scoffs and assumes it will take an age for China to become competitive in, ironically, a collective game.

Soccer's first mistake was to assume China could not produce a big enough team. Zhu happens to attack the high jump from an advantage of standing 6-foot-4 (1.93 meters) in his spikes, but he is dwarfed by some Chinese basketball players, one of whom stands 7-foot-3.3m exploded.

Next, ask soccer's complacent, how can China practice the game in such overcrowded lands? True, with a quarter of mankind on a mere fourteenth of the earth under the red flag, there is a problem. But it is not the confined spaces of Brazilian shantytowns, was it not the cramped back streets of Britain and Hungary, that honed the best of soccer skills?

A few years ago, when Chinese athletes emerged shy and suspicious as badgers caught in daylight, it seemed naïveté would be their undoing. I recall the patronizing words of John Wile, captain of West Bromwich Albion, the English First Division club that toured China in a missionary role shortly after the Chinese were readmitted to FIFA in 1979. "We found that technically they were good," he said, "but tactically they were very naïve."

It was one of the kinder summaries of a team that, four years ago, visited Europe and was gently but soundly spanked by pretty average club sides.

But behind grateful smiles, the Chinese were not just learning by losing. Argentina, the world champion of the day, was being persuaded to give Chinese youth master classes. In 1981 a cultural agreement arranged for the Chinese to undergo training and competition in the land of world champions.

Professor José d'Amico, director of the Argentine Football Association, set up a program of 18 games plus technical clinics and "look and learn" attendance at certain Argentine championships.

The opposition was selected with an eye to a first rule of sporting encouragement — tough enough to extend the visitors, but soft enough to build the Chinese youngsters' confidence through 12 victories, three draws and three defeats.

Stage two came when d'Amico journeyed to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province in the south. There, at a sports center where 14 teams were concentrated, some 50 of China's soccer coaches were the pupils. To quote the Argentine association: "Efforts were made to correct and improve technical skill by concerted action and to overcome the inhibitions which the Chinese were subject to, especially as regards reaction and decision at important moments."

Of course, three weeks' tuition hardly enabled Chinese to scurry about midfield with the wisdom of Osvaldo Ardiles, to defend with the venom of Daniel Passarella or to score with the speed and cunning of Mario Kempes.

But at the eighth Asian Cup, held in Singapore last December, onlookers either glimpsed the total downgrading of the continent's soccer standards or the coming of the Chinese with

gold, and not merely friendship, in their mind's eye.

As Asian team has yet remotely challenged Europe and South America's alternating grip on the World Cup, so the Asian cup is their summit. "We do not expect to reach the final," said China's captain, Zuo Shusheng. "Our aim is to learn more about football."

But I suspect others are learning now, that a Chinaman should not always be taken at his word. The Chinese beat Singapore, India and the United Arab Emirates, while losing narrowly to Iran, to win their group with 10 goals scored and two conceded.

In the semifinal, China then eliminated Kuwait, the Brazilian-prepped team that at the 1982 World Cup held Czechoslovakia and lost by a solitary goal to England. "We truly didn't expect to reach the final," Zuo insisted. "But if we win it will be the biggest triumph, making not only my team but the whole nation happy as well."

There it was, a glimpse of naked ambition. Some Chinese — among them Zuo; his coach, Zeng Xuelin and forwards Gu Guangming and Li Hua — were outspoken in their belief that Saudi Arabia, their opponent in the final, were lucky to win, 2-0.

China's competitive intent is now an open secret. Its players have learned that one tournament begins as another ends, that in modern times the qualifying road is best taken cautiously.

Last Sunday, China traveled to Hong Kong and found sufficient resistance — among people it will one day absorb — to settle for a scoreless draw (just as mighty West Germany would gladly accept one in Portugal this Sunday). Like the West Germans, the Chinese have managed to insure that away matches are completed first so that home environment can help sway the necessary results later on.

In our terms, it is "soaking up pressure," but Chinese legend indicates we didn't invent it: A Chinese warlord receives dispatches from the front — 400 Japanese dead, 22,000 Chinese dead. The old man nods. A week later, 200 Japanese dead, 36,000 Chinese. He nods. The next week, 500 Japanese and 47,000 Chinese. "Pretty soon," says the warlord, "No more Japs."

Pretty irresistible, these Chinese.

## ROB HUGHES

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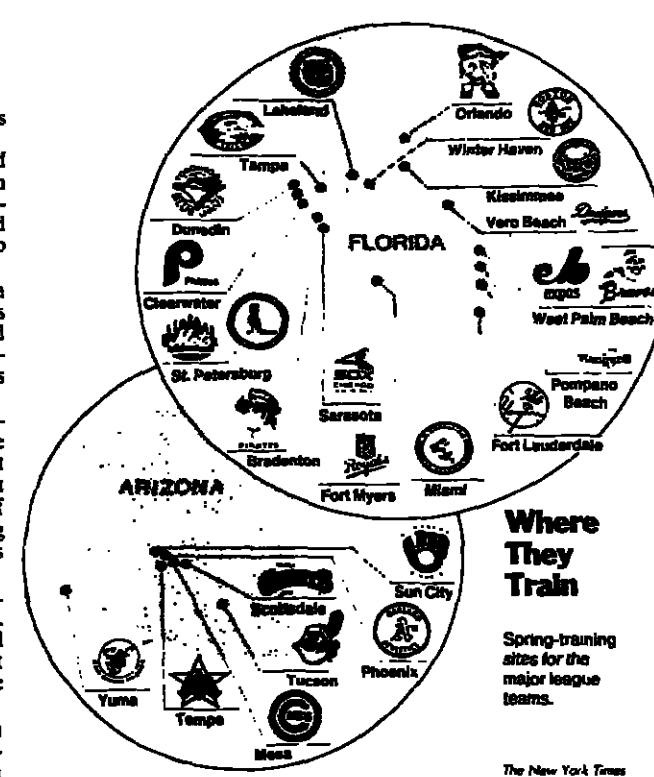
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## Baseball Sun-Belt Bound

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The first sign of spring, a tractor-trailer truck, appeared at Shea Stadium one morning last week and started the annual ritual: Loading 300 dozen baseballs, 30 dozen bats, 75 helmets, several dozen trunks of baseball equipment, a pitching machine, half a dozen exercise machines, and two carboys of fine French wine left by Rusty Staub with the written admonition: "Be Very Careful."

A moving van rolled up to Yankee Stadium a day later and started the ritual there. In went 27 trunks of baseball gear, 200 uniforms, 200 bats, stacks of medical supplies, three exercise bikes, two pitching machines, 60 boxes of Yankee jackets for the concessionaire and Yogi Berra's golf clubs.

"Also, 200 bags of clay, weighing 100 pounds apiece," said Nick Priore, the team's deputy director of logistics. "It's the clay they pound around the pitcher's mound and home plate. It's shipped from New Jersey, and we take it down. They figure it's more economical than buying it in Florida."

On the southbound interstate, the Met truck was soon rolling toward Ft. Lauderdale on Florida's gulf coast and the Yankee van toward Fort Lauderdale on the Atlantic coast. They and their heaps of gear were headed for the Sun Belt camps where the surest sign of the season starts appearing this week — spring training.

Outside the locker rooms of all 26 big-league ballparks last week the truck scene was being played by people eager to get the show on the road. The cargo was pretty much the same, but the destinations were scattered from Mesa to Miami, from Tempe to Tampa, eight camps in Arizona and 18 in Florida, all awaiting the trucks' return as precisely as Capistrano awaits its swallows.

Nobody has been playing the scene longer than Pete Sheehy. This is the 75th year of his life and his 58th with the Yankees, and this will be his 43d spring training as the team's clubhouse manager. He remembers packing trucks with everything from Mike Kekich's motorcycle to Whitney Ford's sailboat.

"The biggest change over the years," Sheehy said while he and Priore packed, "is the type of

equipment we use today, and the medicines. In the old days, the trainer had rubbing alcohol. Now, he sends cartons of supplies. Woodie Schaefer of the Giants was a fighter who doubled as a trainer. Red Miller of the Phillies was a bartender. The average trainer was a rube who was a college man with medical training.

"The players also couldn't afford to send a lot of stuff south in the old days. They didn't make that kind of money. They weren't fashion plates — most of them had one or two suits. They'd take the train to spring training. Everybody was required to live in the team hotel in Florida, and nobody was permitted to drive a car. It was a different era."

"Babe Ruth never came in here with personal stuff for the truck," he said. "It was loaded mostly with baseball equipment. It didn't go to the airport, either. They took it to Penn Station, and put the stuff in the baggage car."

Over in the Met clubhouse, Charlie Samuels had the usual equipment tucked into trunks. But he also had a room filled with household gear and other impediments dropped off by players and the office staff. He seemed incredulous: "We've got bicycles, baby stuff, two TV sets and coffee machines," he said. "Last year, somebody bought a piece of antique furniture in Florida and shipped it back on the truck. When Dave Kingman was on the club, he sent his jet ski on the truck."

"And Rusty always has his wine. I'll put it in the truck last, and pack some soft stuff around it."

At least Samuels and Sheehy do not have to get a truckload of baggage through customs. The Montreal Expos and the Toronto Blue Jays have that problem along with the ordinary ones, but they meet it by keeping detailed bills of lading on everything to go south. As they load their trucks, they are joined at the stadiums by a Canadian customs broker and a customs agent, who monitor the loading before the trucks roll.

Returning north from spring training is even trickier for the border-crossing teams, because they buy baseball and medical supplies in Florida and carry them back into Canada. On the return trip they do what all travelers are supposed to do: They declare them and pay.



Greg Louganis

## Louganis Is Winner of Sullivan Award

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Diver Greg Louganis, an also-ran for the past 10 years, received the Sullivan award here Monday night as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete for 1984.

Louganis, 25, won the ballooning 2,500 participants who included members of the press, past winners, sponsoring Amateur Athletic Union and representatives of the Olympic Committee. It's like the Heisman Trophy — it doesn't get a \$7 million trophy. Louganis said in reference to contract quarterback Doug Flutie after being selected as 4's top college football player. He 10 finalists were all Olympic medalists — only the second in the award's 55-year history it has happened.

Louganis is the second male diver to win the award that has gone to 10 and field stars 32 times. Sam Lee was the first diver honored, his 1953 accomplishments. Three years later Patricia McCormick became the only woman diver to receive the Sullivan, given annually in recognition of James E. Sullivan, an AAU founder.

"It means a lot to me because there's only been three divers," Louganis said. "We are a minor sport but we're growing, and if I can be a part of it I'm going to help in any way I can."

The finalists were selected after being nominated by their respective national governing bodies. The group included gymnasts Mary Lou Retton and Bart Conner, runners Joan Benoit and Valerie Brisco-Hooks, skier Bill Johnson, swimmer Rowdy Gaines, horseman Joe Fargis, wrestler Steve Fraser and synchronized swimmer Tracie Ruiz.

Louganis was a finalist for a record sixth consecutive year. In the past, he has seen under Edwin Moses, gymnast Kurt Thomas, speedskater Eric Heiden, distance runner Mary Decker and sprinter Carl Lewis win the award.

This time he brought impressive credentials. In sweeping the springboard and platform competition at Los Angeles last summer, the three-time world champion accumulated 710.91 points and became the first to break the 700 barrier on the 10-meter platform. (AP, UPI)

## Turpin, Rookie Fill-In, Sparks Cavs Past 76ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RICHFIELD, Ohio — Cleveland Cavalier rookie center Mel Turpin had plenty of motivation Monday against Philadelphia: The fact he was starting and the reason he was starting.

"I've been coming off the bench lately, so starting is an extra challenge," said Turpin. And I only got the start because of somebody else's sadness" (Cavalier forward

Lonnie Shelton missed the game because of the death of his mother; he returned to his home in California for the funeral).

Turpin also remarked he'd been "I wouldn't say lazy — maybe more relaxed than physical," but he

## NBA FOCUS

was anything but too relaxed in filling in for Shelton. Turpin scored 20 points and pulled down 17 rebounds while World B. Free had 35 points in leading Cleveland a 120-113 victory over Philadelphia. The Cavs (14-6) beat the 76ers for the second time in four days, having won by 112-107 in Philadelphia Friday night.

Despite Andrew Toney's season-high 43 points, the 76ers lost for the 13th time in 15 outings. "Andrew can drive to the basket and hit the outside shot," said Free. "We love to let him take that outside shot, instead of Moses Malone getting inside shots and 20 free throws a game."

"Cleveland played a very aggressive game," said 76ers coach Billy Cunningham. "Free and Turpin were the keys. We just let up after beating Detroit, and we were too lax."

The Sixers took a 34-30 lead after one quarter and scored the first nine points of the second. Turpin's six points then keyed a 120-113 Cleveland win that cut the deficit to 55-53 at halftime. Free scored 13 points in the third quarter, includ-



Cleveland's Mel Turpin, making an outlet pass off a rebound during Monday's 120-113 NBA victory over Philadelphia.

ing two foul shots that broke an 80-80 tie with 1:32 left and gave the Cavaliers the lead for good.

Elsewhere it was Detroit 122, Phoenix 103; Boston 110, Utah 94; and the Los Angeles Clippers 125, Cleveland 121.

Cleveland opened to 106-93 with 6:14 to play, but Philadelphia drew to within 112-109 on Charles Barkley's two free throws with 1:29 remaining. Free then scored 4 points to seal the victory.

"This was a great game," said Free. "It was for Lonnie and his family. I'm very glad we won."

George Karl, the Cleveland coach, praised his bench. "I'm proud of the guys like Phil Hubbard and Johnny Davis [15 points each]," he said. "All of us were under some emotional stress."

The losers got 18 points apiece from Julius Erving and Barkley. "Their bench was too tough, and they played especially well considering they were probably thinking of Shelton."

"I think they felt they had to win. We certainly didn't give it to them — they earned it." (AP, UPI)

## Flyers, Still Winging, Rout Penguins

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — What a reference 10 days has meant to the Philadelphia Flyers. Less than two weeks ago, the team was in second place in the National Hockey League's Patrick Division, 11 points behind Washington. The

## NHL FOCUS

ers were being written off as season-title contenders, and even players seemed satisfied with a second-place finish and the home-ice advantage that goes with it.

But suddenly they skated to five straight victories, and, after thrashing the Pittsburgh Penguins, 8-2, Monday, they are only three points behind the Capitals with two games in hand. In Monday's only

other game, Edmonton beat Buffalo, 6-4.

The Flyers scored four first-period goals in less than five minutes against the Penguins, who totaled only 18 shots on goal to the winners' 43. Six players scored goals, with Thomas Eriksson contributing two. Brian Propp added three assists and Tim Kerr two.

The Flyers recalled goalie Bob Froese Monday and immediately tossed him into action. He stopped 16 shots for his eighth victory (8-1-0) of the season. Froese never has a 0-0 record and a 2.38 goals against average.

Froese, 26, hadn't played in an NHL game since suffering strained ligaments in his left knee Dec. 11 against Winnipeg. He was assigned

to Hershey of the American Hockey League to get back into shape. "I think that being down was the best thing for me. I gave me my confidence back," he said.

The Penguins have lost nine straight and haven't won on the road since Jan. 2. They have lost 17 straight here, dating to 1974. "This is about as low as we can get," said Coach Bob Berry. "I really don't know why things have gone so poorly lately. It might be the wear and tear on the younger players, who are not used to being through a run for the playoffs."

Eriksson started the scoring at 5:54 of the first period. Murray Craven made it 2-0, at 7:36. Peter Zeehl 3-0 on a power play at 9:59 and Ed Hossa 4-0 at 10:46. The Penguins only one shot on goal in the period.

## SCOREBOARD

## National Hockey League Leaders

1984-85 NHL Leaders through 17:

Team	G	A	P	W	L	T	PTS
Edmonton	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47

Team	G	A	P	W	L	T	PTS
Edmonton	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47

## NHL Standings

Team	G	A	P	W	L	T	PTS
Edmonton	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47

## National Basketball Association Leaders

Team	G	A	P	W	L	T	PTS
Edmonton	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47

Team	G	A	P	W	L	T	PTS
Edmonton	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47

## Basketball

Team	G	A	P	W	L	T	PTS
Edmonton	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
Los Angeles	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Jose	51	38	10	22	15	3	47
San Francisco	51	38	10	22	15	3	47



